ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. IV. NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 6, 1918 No. 22

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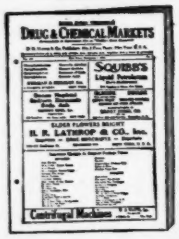

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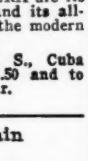

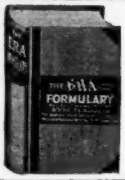

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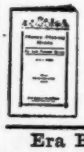

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Entered as second-class matter. Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & Co., *Publishers*, . New York

Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.

Telephone, 7646 Barclay - Cable Address, "Era, New York."
CHICAGO OFFICE—123 W. Madison St.—'Phone, Central 6941

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....$4.00 a year
Canada $4.50 and Foreign $5.00 a year.
Single Copies, 10 cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, D. O Haynes, Jr. Address of Officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.

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Shortage in Toluol

The Fuel Administrator will be obliged to give heed to the insistent call of the by-product coke ovens for coal if the United States is to keep the army in France supplied with shells. The production of toluol made by this process is inadequate even under favorable conditions, and recently it has fallen off because of the coal shortage. It has been reduced almost one-third and commercial industries cannot get supplies for the manufacture of chemicals and dyestuffs.

In this critical situation the Government has practically commandeered the gas works in New York and will strip the toluol from the gas made here. Plants for this purpose will be installed at the Government's expense and if the companies are obliged to grant rebates to consumers on account of the poorer quality of the gas the amount will be included in the final settlement for the toluol. In the meantime Dr. Garfield should speed up the coal deliveries to coke companies.

What About Surplus Government Stocks

There seems to be a hopeful feeling in Washington that the war may end this year. Amid the general rejoicing over our victorious peace the business man would find himself facing serious commercial problems. The whole system of industry would be upset by the sudden stoppage of war preparations, halting the manufacture of munitions and of a hundred products which are now being made solely to supply the fighting nations; the return of the volunteers and drafted men to commercial pursuits; the readjustment of prices; the resumption of imports and exports; and the dumping of goods on the markets by timid holders.

A serious problem that would confront the drug and chemical industries was brought to the attention of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association at the recent convention in New York. Would the market have to absorb the vast quantities of pharmaceuticals being purchased each month by the United States Government? A delegate from the National Wholesale Druggists' Association reminded the convention of the situation at the close of the Spanish war when drugs bought by the Government were dumped in such quantities that trading in some lines was paralyzed. It is believed that prompt action will prevent a repetition of such sales, and the Executive Committee of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association has been empowered to find a way. The Government cannot well overlook the aid extended by the manufacturers in making it possible for Federal officials

to get supplies without upsetting the market or raising prices at a time when many necessary drugs were extremely scarce. As stated in the report of the Committee on Industrial Preparedness and endorsed by President Lynn: "No supplies purchased by the Government have been obtained so easily, smoothly and with such general satisfaction to all concerned as those purchased by the Medical Supply Department of the Army and Navy."

Good Work of Trade Associations

The advantage of belonging to a trade association is illustrated in the successful efforts of these organizations to protect the interests of companies and firms affected by war conditions, and in the rulings and interpretations of the revenue act obtained in specific cases. The officials of the national associations have worked hard to solve the problems that have worried manufacturers and now that the machinery of the Federal Government is running smoothly, and taxation tangles have been straightened out, the associations are directing their energies toward developing trade opportunities. A pamphlet entitled "An Export Order" has been issued for manufacturers by one of the largest of these associations and is written in such detail that it is like a personally conducted tour from the factory to the foreign buyer.

The pamphlet gives the order, the search for the credit rating, the acceptance of the order, the packing, the necessary papers for shipment including the shipper's export declaration, bill of lading, insurance certificates, invoice and draft. The process of collecting the draft is explained. In addition the manufacturer is given information concerning foreign trademark requirements, consular requirements, and about everything that could enter into an export transaction. If you contemplate after-war expansion and wish to avoid making mistakes that might prove costly consult the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and get the name of the association best fitted to your wants.

America's Chance After the War

Manufacturers who are planning to go after foreign trade when the war ends will need to study the ocean routes established since Hamburg and Bremen ceased to handle foreign commerce. Goods which were formerly trans-shipped at those points will go direct from primary markets to London or New York. Already, manganese ore is moved from Brazilian ports and nitrates from Chilian ports to the United States. Since the Suez Canal was closed India has sent her products by the shortest routes to the markets where they are consumed. Across the Pacific to the United States is a shorter route than via London. China has shipped raw materials to us instead of to London and will continue to do so after the war.

Germany sent her emissaries to every corner of the world to turn trade to the Fatherland and free ports were established to induce shippers to send their products there for distribution to the wide world. The antagonism aroused by Germany's war policies will prevent the renewal of these trade relations with the advent of peace, and Great Britain and the United States will be able to revolutionize the system that prevailed before the great conflict. Hongkong will become the center for the distribution of Far East products, with Singapore and Manilla in rivalry for the trade of India. Japan is making strenuous efforts to make Kobe a point of trans-shipment and if she has the ships to carry the goods she may win out. America's position will depend upon her merchant marine.

Commercial diplomacy made it possible for Great Britain and Germany to hold this world trade and prevent the United States from receiving shipments direct from parts of the world much nearer to American ports than to London or Hamburg. Tariffs were arranged by which concessions were granted, smelters were built to handle ores, tea was blended and packed, cotton goods suited to tropical climates were especially manufactured to meet the needs of certain countries, and in a hundred ways the peoples of the world were made to feel that the British and German markets were the only ones worth while. London's foreign exchange system, too, was superior to any other and only through London could merchants pay for goods bought in other countries or collect for goods sold.

The United States is gradually building up a system of foreign exchange, and with shipping facilities to transport our manufactured goods and bring back the raw materials from the four corners of the earth there is every prospect that America will be able to get her share of world trade. But first we must win the war.

Optimism in Business

New York City retailers report larger sales of merchandise during the week since the Monday closing order has been in force. The purchases formerly made on Mondays appear to be distributed over the week and the increase in sales is attributed to the heavy expenditures by the Government which put large sums of money in circulation, and to the fact that fewer persons are idle in New York than at any time in recent years. Managers of department stores report that more women are employed than before the war and having money to spend they are buying better merchandise.

All stores report a better business in December than a year ago, and it is the consensus of opinion that the practice of thrift and the new working energy shown by all classes will expand business materially in the spring. Everybody is an optimist in spite of the demands for economy, self-denial, contributions to the government revenues and income and other taxes on top of all. There is a determination to go "over the top" here as well as in France and with that spirit all troubles become trifles. This buoyant spirit will be a great factor in winning the war.

Textile Consumption of Dyestuffs

Returns of Cotton Mills to U. S. Tariff Board

THE pamphlet issued by the United States Tariff Commission on "The Dyestuffs Situation in the Textile Industries, 1913-1916" contains summaries of the consumption and price of colors which were used in the cotton, silk and woolen trades. The first instalment issued deals with the cotton mills. A second instalment will cover the woolen mills.

A decrease in quantity consumed during 1916 as compared with 1913 is noticed in the case of every coal-tar dyestuff except sulphur black and sulphur brown, which are being produced in large quantities in this country. Synthetic indigo, the dyestuff used in largest amounts by these cotton manufacturers, showed a decrease of about 65 per cent. This decrease was more than offset, however, by the use of almost a million pounds of vegetable indigo. The natural product contains considerably more indigo than does the synthetic article in the marketed form of 20 per cent. paste, and, therefore, commands a higher price. Estimated on the price basis, the 963,500 pounds of vegetable indigo would be equivalent to 1,670,000 pounds of synthetic indigo and would increase the total quantity for that dyestuff in 1916 to over 3,000,000 pounds.

Most of the other natural dyestuffs show a marked increase. In 1916 twelve times as much fustic extract was used as in 1913, probably because this dyestuff has become a valuable substitute for certain yellows and browns of coal-tar origin. Logwood, which shows a greater increase in the average price per pound than any other natural dye, is now used in mixture with other dyes, as a substitute for synthetic indigo.

There was a remarkable increase in value for all of the dyestuffs, even the sulphur dyes which are made in large quantities in the United States. The increase in the total value of all dyestuffs used by the twenty-three establishments amounted to 241.5 per cent., notwithstanding the fact that there was a decrease of 11.8 per cent. in the total quantity consumed.

In response to an inquiry as to the scarcity of important dyestuffs in August, 1917, the replies mentioned: The vat dyes derived from anthraquinone, principally the blues, but also browns, blacks, yellows, violets, pinks and reds; synthetic indigo; sulphur blues and greens and some sulphur browns; and a large number of standard German dyestuffs which have not been produced on a large scale in this country, such as primuline, sulphur yellow, direct Erika pink and benzopurpurine.

Answers to questions concerning substitutes, either natural or artificial, for dyes of which there was a scarcity are summarized as follows: Synthetic indigo has been substituted by natural or vegetable indigo or by various mixtures of logwood and vegetable indigo. Indigo is sometimes used instead of vat dyes derived from anthraquinone and carbazol, but most dyes of this type are still without satisfactory substitutes. Fustic extract and various American-made sulphur browns have been substituted for the imported sulphur yellows and browns. Sulphur black and various sulphur browns of domestic production have replaced former brands of sulphur dyes and are being used as substitutes for direct azo colors. Paranitraniline when used with betanaphthol forms an acceptable substitute for the developed reds.

The manufacturers of cotton goods were more seriously affected by the dyestuff shortage than the other textile manufacturers, because they required large quantities of synthetic indigo and of certain other vat dyes, which were not made at all in the United States prior to the war. The returns from the seventy-seven companies considered in this report show that the cotton mills were the only branch of the textile industry which used a smaller quantity of dyestuffs and chemicals in 1916 than in 1913. Table 2 summarizes the data for the consumption of dyestuffs and chemicals in 1913 and 1916 for twenty-three representative companies. Separate totals are given for the twelve principal coal-tar dyestuffs used in the cotton industry and for seven vegetable or natural dyestuffs which, although relatively unimportant before the war, are now valuable substitutes for the coal-tar derivatives. The nineteen dyestuffs for which separate data are given represent 70 per cent. and 71 per cent. respectively of the total quantity of dyestuffs used by the twenty-three establishments in 1913 and 1916.

The opinions of cotton manufacturers as to how American made artificial dyes compare with imported dyes of the same class are quoted below:

"American made colors are improving but are still very inferior to the old imported dyes and are beyond comparison in cost."

"In the beginning American dyestuffs were far from satisfactory, but we are now producing some colors, such as sulphur black, that prove to be very satisfactory."

"The sulphur black is just as good and while the other colors are not as good, they answer the purpose for which we use them, although not as fast, nor as uniform in shade."

"Fastness seems equal for some classes of dyestuffs. Uniformity not quite as good. These remarks apply only to the better grade of domestic dyes. A large number of offerings have not been suitable to our needs."

"In most instances the American manufacturers have produced satisfactory substitutes for the imported dyestuffs."

"Considering the difficulties encountered in starting a new industry, we think the American dyestuff manufacturers are doing remarkably well."

"The American-made sulphur black we are using has more tinctorial power than any German black we have ever used of the same class."

The query as to idle mills or the running of machinery at less than normal capacity because of scarcity of dyestuffs brought out the fact that very few firms were forced to stop their machinery, but that practically all made various readjustments in order to meet the new conditions. A representative manufacturer writes:

"As American manufacturers, we are not ready to admit that as a nation, we are dependent upon Germany for colors and chemicals, so we have 'kept going' on substitutes and the consuming public has shown a disposition to co-operate."

The effect on business of the dyestuff shortage and the way in which consequent difficulties have been met are shown by the following quotations from consumers of dyestuffs:

"Fortunately the active demand for goods has enabled us to put out lines that could be made from

available materials, thereby holding down to some extent the quantities of high-class colors consumed. Also we have bought, wherever we could, the colors needed, even at speculative prices, in order to keep our trade supplied with goods. The domestic dyestuffs began to appear just in time to save the situation, and of course, if this had not happened mills on colored goods would have had to close down before now. The greatest trouble at present is the high prices for available colors.

"We have not been able to produce as good cloth with regards to fastness and variety of color."

Requests for information concerning the operation of the present dyestuff schedule of the tariff, or suggestions as to desirable changes brought replies which are herewith quoted to show the views of some of the large manufacturers of cotton goods. These quotations are submitted by the Commission without indorsement, criticism, or comment:

"We believe that an equitable and just tariff should be established which would not only make this country independent of all foreign sources of supply but also enable the American manufacturers to meet any outside competition. We consider, however, that concerns immediately interested in the manufacture of dyestuffs at the present time are best qualified to furnish facts and other information from which can be determined just what duties should prevail to meet this situation and bring about the desired results."

"The present tariff schedule has not enough protection for natural and synthetic alizarin and dyes obtained from alizarin, anthracene and carbazol, natural and synthetic indigo, and all indigoids, whether or not obtained from indigo. We believe that it is only a question of a short time before the so-called direct colors are a thing of the past in textile dyeing and printing. The vat dyes, which include the indanthrene, helindones, algols, thio indigo, ciba and hydron colors, are the type that American dyestuff manufacturers must produce if they hope to keep the color business after the war."

"We can hardly be expected to approve a tariff schedule which puts a 30 per cent. duty on dyestuffs and a duty of 10 to 15 per cent. on the fabrics in which they they are used."

"We believe that the American manufacturers of synthetic indigo and other fast dyes are entitled to an adequate protection, but what the rates of duty should be we do not feel qualified to advise."

"Answer to the tariff question should more properly come from the manufacturers of the dyes rather than from the consumers, as it involves a detailed knowledge of all the chemical and component parts of dyes and processes of manufacture. From the mill point of view, it is, however, to be hoped that the dye industry will receive such protection as will enable it to withstand successfully all foreign competition."

"As far as we are able to judge, the present schedules seem to be fair and reasonable. We do not pretend to know enough about the details of the tariff to express an intelligent opinion, but our idea is that the tariff should be just high enough reasonably to protect our domestic manufacturers against too close competition from abroad (Germany and Switzerland), but not high enough to enable them to charge exorbitant prices. The domestic manufacturer who has invested a large amount and worked hard to meet the exigencies of the war situation should certainly be protected for some years to come against any unfair competition from Germany and Switzerland, but when the tariff is sufficient to accomplish this we ought not to go any higher."

TABLE I.—DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS USED BY 77 IMPORTANT TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS, 1913 AND 1916.

Industry—	No. of companies reporting	Total amount used—1913 Quantity (pounds)	Total amount used—1913 Value	Total amount used—1916 Quantity (pounds)	Total amount used—1916 Value	Per cent. of increase In total quantity	Per cent. of increase In total value
Cotton manufacture	23	10,289,030	$1,840,582	9,072,734	$6,268,633	*11.8	241.5
Woolen manufacture	25	15,986,419	3,128,165	27,569,617	12,551,500	72.4	301.2
Silk manufacture	8	2,039,299	192,991	2,442,873	641,483	19.8	232.4
Dyeing and finishing	21	5,091,686	1,679,789	5,671,873	7,052,226	11.4	319.8
Total	77	33,403,436	$6,841,527	44,757,097	$26,513,842	33.9	287.4

* Decrease.

TABLE II.—DYESTUFFS USED BY 23 IMPORTANT COTTON MANUFACTURERS, 1913 AND 1916.

Dyestuffs—	Total amount used—1913 Quantity (pounds)	Total amount used—1913 Value	Total amount used—1916 Quantity (pounds)	Total amount used—1916 Value	Av. price paid per pound 1913	Av. price paid per pound 1916	Per cent. of increase In total quantity	Per cent. of increase In total value
Synthetic indigo	3,758,195	$380,350	1,349,418	$1,540,063	$0 15	$1 15	*64.1	165.4
Sulphur black	501,968	88,268	810,971	483,705	18	60	62.0	448.0
Sulphur brown	189,943	51,216	463,238	187,274	27	40	143.0	265.6
Indanthrene blue	653,718	175,703	112,450	†112,450	27	1 00	*82 8	*36.0
Hydron blue	85,967	25,613	25,781	†25,781	30	1 00	*70.0	.2
Diamine black	96,763	31,741	25,032	54,122	33	2 16	*74.1	70.5
Paranitraniline	11,862	1,752	7,210	9,466	15	1 31	*39.2	440.3
Benzopurpurine	6,144	1,397	4,629	4,953	23	1 07	*24.7	254.5
Alizarin blue	4,241	7,845	.....	.....	1 85	....	....	....
Alizarin	53,840	6,840	2,785	22,280	13	8 00	*94.8	228.6
Primuline	9,407	2,124	1,175	4,276	23	3 64	*87.5	101.3
Diazo indigo blue	446	267	.....	.....	60	....	....	....
Vegetable indigo	.....	.....	963,547	1,905,746	....	1 98	....	....
Logwood	214,270	9,490	785,641	179,085	05	23	267.0	1,787.1
Gambier	643,200	25,085	610,498	61,604	04	10	*5.1	145.6
Bark	798,068	19,393	567,944	42,937	02	08	*28.8	121.4
Natural cutch	126,519	10,787	340,662	41,927	09	12	*169.2	288.7
Sumac	27,091	1,197	180,515	9,614	04	05	544.9	703.2
Fustic	13,067	863	159,652	26,251	07	16	1,121.8	1,941.8
	7,195,609	$1,039,871	6,411.148	$4,711,534	$0 14	$0 74	*10.9	353.1
All other dyestuffs and chemicals	3,093,421	800,711	2,661,586	1,557,099	26	59	*13.9	94.5
Total	10,289,030	$1,840,582	9,072,734	$6,268,633	$0 18	$0 69	*11.8	241.5

* Decrease. †Old stock carried over from 1913 and arbitrarily estimated at $1 per pound.

Problems of American Drug Manufacturers

Association Members Warned at Annual Meeting To Prepare for Peace Conditions

CHARLES J. LYNN, of Indianapolis, was unanimously re-elected president of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association for the coming year at the annual meeting of the association held last week at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York. This makes the third consecutive term for Mr. Lynn as head of the manufacturers' organization. In view of the present national crisis and the admirable manner in which the business of the association has been conducted for the past two years, it was deemed advisable to re-elect the entire staff of officers and the executive committee of last year. R. C. Stofer of Norwich, N. Y., was again chosen vice-president. The treasury remains under the direction of Franklin Black, of New York. W. J. Woodruff, of Detroit, was elected secretary. The executive committee includes Charles J. Lynn, C. M. Woodruff, of Detroit, R. C. Stofer, B. L. Murray, of New York, and Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, of Baltimore.

The reports of the Committee on Tariffs and the executive Committee were given at Wednesday's meeting. Dr. Frederick B. Kilmer rendered the report of the former committee and described the manner in which they had co-operated with the Tariff Commission, formulating proposed changes in the present tariff on drugs, chemicals and proprietaries.

CHARLES J. LYNN

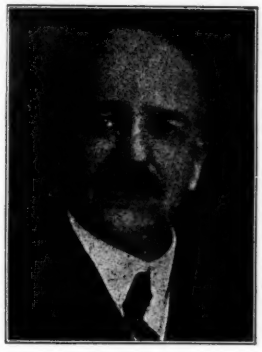
Twelve resolutions were presented by the Executive Committee, summarizing the recommendations of that body to the association members. The meeting adopted the entire list without a dissenting vote. The resolutions of chief interest were those recommending a distinguishing mark on the containers of all drugs sold to the Government; condemnation of patent legislation discriminating against drug and chemical discoveries; repeal of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law; appointment of delegates to attend a national meeting for the purpose of unifying all pharmaceutical societies in the country; praise for the effectiveness of the Harrison Narcotic Law and others. The resolutions of importance follow:

Resolved, that the American Drug Manufacturers' Association hereby reaffirms its opposition to any patent legislation discriminating against medical, chemical and pharmaceutical discoveries.

Resolved, that it is the sense of this association that medicinal manufacturers should incorporate on the labels of goods sold to the Government some mark by which the said goods can be identified should they again ever reach the regular channels of the drug trade.

Be it resolved, that the association reiterate its belief that the Harrison Anti-Narcotic Law has been remarkably efficient in reducing the illegitimate use of habit-forming drugs and only requires amendments restoring the possession clause in constitutional form and making certain changes in the Exemption Section, notably, one removing the exemptions on paregoric, and be it further

Resolved, that the resolutions of the joint conference held last April, at the suggestion of this association be indorsed in the form which they took when revised by the National Trade Conference.



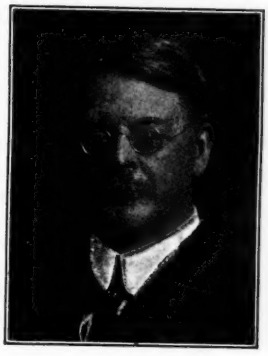
R. C. STOFER

Whereas, the Sherman Act, as construed by the courts, is so far reaching as to prevent harmless co-operation of kindred industries in the prosecution of the great war in which we are now engaged; and

Whereas, the Clayton Act and the act creating the Federal Trade Board effectually control the evils reached by the Sherman Act, and

Whereas, said acts are enforced by the Federal Trade Commission clothed with powers which enable it to determine promptly and in advance whether any proposed combination for co-operation is in restraint of trade or not, therefore, be it

Resolved, that it is the sense of the American Drug Manufacturers' Association that the Sherman Act should be repealed.



CHARLES M. WOODRUFF

The Association hereby approves the federating and organizing of pharmacy and drug interests and be it therefore,

Resolved, that the Association appoint three delegates to attend conferences of the national organizations when these may be called and report back results and conclusions.

Whereas it has been found that certain drugs and chemicals of the United States Pharmacopoeia have not been available and whereas certain other drugs can be used effectively and because Government war orders are being delayed by reason of the absence of these official drugs from commerce, therefore

Be it resolved, that this Association urgently requests the revision committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia to make official these unofficial chemicals referred to.

"After the War—What?" was the subject of Dr. Frederick B. Kilmer's afternoon address at the closing

business session. He presented and discussed various views as to the position of American business at the close of the war and laid particular emphasis on the problems of the drug trade. He urged preparation immediately for the industrial battle which is bound to follow the strife on the battlefields of Europe. He said in part:

"While many men hold the opinion that under present conditions it is utterly futile to even discuss or consider what our relations, our trade or our circumstances will be at the close of the conflict, there are, on the other hand serious-minded men who believe we should give most earnest attention not only to the present readjustments but to the readjustments which may be necessary at the conclusion of the war, and that, with all diligence, we should occupy our minds with plans to meet not only the present conditions but the war's aftermath.

"It may be stated, with bitter truth, that there is no man in the world today who can say whether the war will end in one month, one year or one generation from today. There is one truth which we can believe to be certain—that the war must end some time, and when that some time comes the business man must be prepared to meet it."

The annual banquet of the association was held Wednesday evening and closed one of the most successful meetings in the history of the organization. About 150 members and guests with their wives attended. President Lynn acted as toastmaster. The speakers included the Hon. Abram I. Elkus, United States Ambassador to Turkey; the Hon. Theodore E. Burton, former United States Senator, and Rt. Rev. Charles S. Burch, Bishop Suffragan of the Diocese of New York. The warning note for American druggists to prepare for the great after-war industrial battle was dominant in all the addresses.

In view of his services during the past year, the association, before closing, voted $500 to C. M. Woodruff.

It was decided to hold the next regular annual meeting in March, 1919.

INFRINGEMENT OF LISTERINE TRADE-MARK

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has decided that the name "mentho-listine" applied to antiseptic mouth wash and tooth powder is an infringement of the trade-mark "listerine" owned by the Lambert Pharmacal Company of St. Louis. Mentholistine was manufactured by a chemical company in Houston, Texas, organized by a dentist named Lister.

In its decision the court said: "The case is ruled by in re Barrett Mfg. Co., 37 App. D. C., 111, where the word 'creo-carbolin' was held to be deceptively similar to the word 'carbolineum.'"

BRITISH COMMANDEER ROSIN

Rosin and rosin oil have been taken under British Government control. Trading without a license in these products is now prohibited except to complete existing contracts. Also, for one calendar month, no license is required for the purchase of a smaller quantity than three ordinary American barrels of rosin or for less than one cask of French, Spanish or Portuguese rosin oil weighing 7 hundredweight net.

INSIGNIA FOR WAR CHEMISTS

Chemistry is now recognized as a branch of the army war service and a design has been adopted for officers and enlisted men to wear as insignia and collar design. The branch will be known as the Chemical Service Section. The design represents two retorts, crossed, and capped by a six-sided ring. The enlisted men's insignia is enclosed in a circle.

NEW GOVERNMENT WAR PLANTS

The United States Government is to build two plants to manufacture war material. The investment will amount to more than $2,000,000. One will be a $1,250,000 alcohol and charcoal factory at Kingsport, and the other will be an $800,000 alcohol and acid plant at Collinwood. The Kingsport factory will employ one thousand men. It will produce alcohol for polishing gun-stocks, which are made of maple and beech lumber. The by-product will be made into charcoal for general trade. A site of thirty-five acres has been obtained for this plant.

The Collinwood plant it is estimated will cost $800,000, its product is to be wood alcohol, acetic acid and acetone, with charcoal as a by-product. It will be built and operated by the Tennessee Iron & Railroad Company of Collinwood, Thomas S. Bailie, of Pittsburg, vice-president, and D. E. Teed, engineer at Collinwood. The Government will own the plant and consume all the product except the charcoal, which the Tennessee corporation will use for fuel in its iron furnace, now under construction. Plans and specifications are being prepared by the Thompson-Starrett Company of New York.

OPIUM IN BONDED WAREHOUSE DEC. 1

On December 1, 1917, there remained in bonded warehouse, 9,602 pounds of opium, valued at $260,016 with 13,051 pounds valued at $120,656 on same date in 1916. Opium in warehouse on October 1, 1917, according to statistics gathered by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, amounted to 23,016 pounds, valued at $417,782, as follows: New York, 10,613 pounds, valued at $237,535 and Philadelphia, 12,403 pounds, valued at $180,247.

On September 1, the amount in warehouse was 11,525 pounds, valued at $244,937. New York then had 10,675 pounds and Philadelphia 850 pounds. In July, the opium in warehouse was given as 10,004 pounds, by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This compares with 13,834 pounds in warehouse on January 1, 1917; 12,822 pounds on February 1, 10,178 pounds on March 1, and 3,547 pounds on April 1.

EARNINGS OF THE A. D. S.

The American Druggists Syndicate reports for the year ended Dec. 31 last net profits of $416,748. The condensed balance sheet shows cash in banks and office of $168,645, a net surplus of $701,536 and total assets and liabilities of $5,281,195.

C. H. Goddard, president of the syndicate, in his remarks accompanying the report said that the sales of manufactured products showed an increase of more than $500,000 over the best previous 12 months and that business totaled more than $5,000,000. The membership for 1917 was 27,800, an increase of 1,300. Twelve years ago there were 1,000 druggists in the syndicate. The syndicate has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY'S NET INCOME

The net income of the New Jersey Zinc Company for the quarter ended December 31, 1917, was $3,926,428, after deduction of all charges including $2,094,224 for Federal taxes and $450,000 profit-sharing distributions to the employees. This compares with $3,352,668 net income for the quarter ended September 30, 1917. The net income for the December quarter was equal to $11.21 a share against $9.57 for the preceding quarter.

The net income for the quarter ended December 31, 1916, was $7,297,051, which was equal to $20.84 a share.

American Names for American Colors

Influence of Nomenclature on the Dyestuffs Industry

By JOHN CAMPBELL & CO, New York

THE development of the American dyestuff industry during the past few years, dating from the time of the beginning of the great world war, is a record of achievement that well deserves an enviable place in the annals or history of American business. The reason for our neglect of this industry for many years before the war is an open question admitting of many different, well founded opinions. Be the cause what it may it is a universally recognized fact that the entire world depended upon Germany for aniline colors and all nations were almost wholly and surely pitifully unprepared to meet the conditions brought about by the shutting off of this source of supply.

The American manufacturer has demonstrated to the world in a few short months that he is capable of building up a self sustaining dyestuff industry. He has produced most of the simple colors and is now bringing out the more difficult colors; this the American manufacturer has done in the face of difficulties that to a less determined people would have been insurmountable.

Time, patience and a high degree of technical knowledge, as well as expensive equipment, are essential to the production of synthetic colors. The American manufacturer with rare faith in the ability of the American chemist has willingly invested his capital, cheerfully paid for the costly research work and necessary experiments and his faith in American brains has been rewarded by the joy of creating a great industry.

But is this great industry, representing even in its infancy an investment of many millions of dollars and created by countless days of effort, worry and anxiety while it was passing through the experimental stage, to be a permanent monument to the achievement of American business and chemical genius, or is it to be but a spasmodic industry, only bridging the time of the duration of the war until the German dyestuffs manufacturers cease making explosives and concentrate their efforts to the recapture of the business, the monopoly of which they so long enjoyed?

This question is a momentous problem with ramifications entering into every branch of American commercial life. We will devote only a little space to the consideration of but one aspect of this problem at this time and choose to discuss briefly the influence of nomenclature, as the Germans have practiced it, upon the dyestuff industry.

Effect of German Propaganda

It seems that a myth went up and down the earth a few years ago, that the Germans were a race of supermen. When a man or a cult representing a group of men claims superiority in any special line of thought of endeavor and constantly reiterates that claim, the world either dismisses them from its mind as bores or eventually believes them. The Germans as a nation admitted their superiority and the world chose to believe them.

The German nation has applied science to industry as has no other people. Even the influence of therapeutic suggestion, its recognized power to shape and dominate the opinion of others, has not been overlooked by them, but has been applied to business. The recognized power of this suggestive art to shape and dominate the thought and opinion of others has been systematically used in their various forms of propaganda. The world has been told from time to time that the production of coal tar dyes was a peculiar German institution; that they could not be made by other countries. This statement was accepted as a fact in the days preceding the war, but when the source of supply was shut off the American manufacturer soon got busy and punctured this German myth. We are producing most of the widely used colors which we had been told were impossible of production outside of German factories, and our manufacturers are now actually bringing out some of those more dfficult colors which it has taken German chemists many years to produce.

But it is in the naming of their colors that the German manufacturers displayed real sagacity and genuine business acumen and it is with this weapon of nomenclature that the American manufacturer must fight back. Each German firm as they produced various colors naturally christened them with names. At first each name really described a shade or color or indicated to which chemical family or group the color belonged.

Now Given German Names

Later this custom was changed; an arbitrary, copyrighted word being given as a name which identified the color as a product of a certain German factory. Where several factories were producing the same shade or color, each factory gave it their own special name. For instance, several German firms were making the same direct cotton color, a bright blue shade: one manufacturer called this shade "Diamine Blue," another gave it the name of "Benzo Blue," while other names used were "Chicago Blue," "Oxamine Blue," etc.

Every American manufacturer of dyestuffs should give to his colors an appropriate name. We should get away from the habit of referring to American colors by foreign names. In a comparatively short time we have produced colors that are equal to and in many instances better than the so-called German standards. It is only a question of time when the fastest, rarest and most intricate dyes will be produced in this country.

Now the American consumer will never willingly put himself in the position he occupied when the war shut off the supply of German colors. He realizes the necessity of having a dependable source of supply at home, and the only way this can be done is for the consumer of dyes to support the American dyestuffs manufacturer. No American mill man should use the German trade words for the name by which he has known colors in the past; to do so would be playing right into the hands of the German business propagandist. Therefore, let us be loyal to everything American, and among other things designate the American colors by their American names.

Japan's Foreign Trade

The total value of imports into all of Japan for 1916 from all countries, including reimports ($744,852), was $377,079,313, as compared with $265,160,069 (reimports, $1,385,449) for 1915, says Consul General Scidmore of Yokohama, in a report to the Department of Commerce. Raw cotton was by far the principal article of import, which was valued at $137,630,204 ($136,827,172 ginned and $803,032 in the seed). Of the total ginned cotton, the imports from British India were valued at $82,329,549 and those from the United States $39,565,985. Another important item of import is bean-oil cake, which comes practically all from Kwangtung Province in China. These imports were valued at $17,234,382 for 1916 and the quantity amounted to 1,727,079,733 pounds.

Among the imports during 1915 and 1916 were the following:

Articles	1915	1916
Aluminum, Ingots, Slabs and Grains	$211,279	$1,018,814
Asphalt and Pitch	18,573	68,795
Bristles, Pig	293,454	722,059
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc.:		
Acids—		
Boric	90,481	196,453
Carbolic	107,101	1,855,659
Salicylic	71,935	110,516
Ammonium—		
Chloride	105,117	124,968
Sulphate, crude	1,464,344	597,838
Calcium acetate	157,964	102,112
Aniline dyes	1,408,096	1,686,221
Cobalt oxide	35,314	102,784
Cocaine	182,872	288,046
Extracts, tanning	599,467	2,109,646
Formalin	131,430	170,814
Glycerin	137,726	331,834
Gums—		
Arabic	67,129	164,529
Rosin	382,456	1,162,625
Shellac	130,058	337,571
Hops	137,024	176,323
Indigo, natural	72,720	271,337
Opium: Morphine	1,202,739	1,919,630
Phosphorus	203,621	184,807
Potassium—		
Bichromate	157,347	366,016
Chlorate	1,434,427	878,337
Cyanide	181,169	323,604
Preparations, medical	132,435	196,212
Quinine and sulphate	72,592	203,419
Santonin	172,672	129,377
Dyewoods, Logwood Extract	402,011	174,207
Dynamite	193,498	958,338
Fertilizers—		
Bone Dust	437,049	412,011
Manures	38,703	120,468
Oil Cake—		
Bean	16,128,591	17,234,382
Cottonseed	990,025	707,699
Rapeseed	793,154	736,960
Glue	220,571	482,739
Lead and Manufactures of—		
Ingots and Slabs	1,449,200	3,720,089
Solder	36,298	111,807
Tea Lead	761,417	201,396
Nickel Ingots and Slabs	797,503	1,001,269
Oils and fats:		
Beef tallow	660,505	738,159
Mineral—		
Benzine	215,569	154,167
Crude	355,990	204,838
Refined—		
In can	2,177,404	1,294,520
Other	2,037,506	1,482,598
Other	630,259	854,103
Vegetable—		
Castor	84,818	112,851
Soya bean	135,002	55,356
Volatile	490,411	752,662
Other	672,541	987,814
Ores, n. e. s.	1,028,200	7,223,582
Paints, pigments, colors, and varnishes:		
Carbon black	37,276	126,709
Gold, silver, and platinum liquid	117,035	190,374
Lacquer	352,034	381,863
Varnishes	81,766	138,623
Marine paints	65,376	177,603
Other	970,600	761,807
Perfumery, etc.	60,731	125,400
Phosphorite	1,694,486	1,361,942
Salt, Crude	172,131	328,726
Sugar	7,372,937	6,469,559
Zinc:		
Ingots, Slabs, and Grains	636,417	980,277
Sheets	157,119	228,668
Waste, or old	768,692	427,889

Raw silk constituted nearly 25 per cent. of the exports from Japan during 1916. Among the other important exports are yarns, silk goods, cotton cloth, metals and minerals, braids, matches, buttons, tea, paper and manufactures of, coal, toys, glass and glassware, pottery, imitation Panama hats, etc. Among the exports appear the following:

Articles	1915	1916
Agar Agar	$849,620	$1,219,761
Aluminum Manufactures	272,214	114,861
Antimony and Manufactures of		
Antimony	3,838,296	4,721,049
Manufactures	406,835	479,283
Charcoal	112,533	114,267
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:		
Acid, sulphuric	249,957	756,532
Bleaching powder	126,298	490,590
Camphor	1,730,756	3,134,466
Dried plants for manufacturing insectifuge	369,535	359,063
Ginseng	146,063	196,088
Insect powder	63,411	208,294
Medicines, prepared	312,391	408,443
Menthol crystals	898,947	1,201,698
Potassium iodide	493,272	592,984
Sulphur	1,238,842	3,098,446
Other drugs, etc.	2,105,048	6,856,528
Copper:		
Ingots and slabs	22,043,620	32,960,375
Plates and sheets	719,883	466,747
Wire	235,817	1,472,647
Bottles and Flasks	877,597	1,848,804
Fertilizers:		
Artificial	206,067	165,692
Phosphate	564,061	1,620,813
Other	514,220	271,121
Iron and Manufactures of:		
Pans and Rice Kettles	32,780	172,027
Tubes	99,065	463,815
Waste or Old Iron	126,008	177,188
Other	1,467,127	4,664,026
Metals and minerals, n. e. s.:		
Metals	3,573,568	14,270,216
Metal manufactures	595,266	398,235
Minerals, and manufactures of	595,266	398,235
Oil:		
Animal—Fish and Whale	1,113,616	1,687,213
Mineral	173,382	1,443,473
Vegetable—		
Camphor	158,745	153,675
Colza	1,442,363	1,870,930
Peppermint	347,284	420,987
Soya Bean	127,316	459,264
Other	261,554	2,515,205
Ores, n. e. s.	467,054	1,186,534
Paints, dyes, etc., n. e. s.	883,183	1,992,044
Salts	220,740	267,212
Seaweed	971,570	1,226,633
Soap, Toilet	612,140	839,359
Sugar:		
Refined	5,878,285	8,183,236
Rock Candy	74,495	243,362
Other Sugar and Confectioneries	69,265	259,610
Surgical Instruments	105,783	408,794
Toilet Preparations:		
Powder	56,544	105,013
Perfumed Waters and Hair Oil	169,730	376,782
Tooth Powder and Paste	88,404	168,278
Other	120,482	208,947
Wax, Vegetable	579,532	855,197

The Providence (R. I.) Dye Works' new plant was damaged by fire recently. The loss is estimated at $40,000.

According to reports, the DuPont Chemical Works will be ready to make deliveries of synthetic indigo by the 15th of the month.

The Chemical Specialties Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., has filed notice of an increase in its capitalization from $25,000 to $75,000 to provide for expansion.

An addition is being built to the plant of the British-American Chemical Co., Ridgefield Park, N. J., which will cost $13,000. This plant was recently taken over by the British-American company, and previously had been the property of the Tennessee Copper Co.

Albert Baker, who resigned as assistant sales manager of the Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., to accept a Government position, will, in his new capacity, make a survey of the country's acid making materials, production and other essential features.

Chemical Alliance Meets

The Chemical Alliance, Inc., held its first annual convention on Wednesday at the Hotel Biltmore, New York. This was the largest gathering of its kind ever held in the United States. Manufacturers of chemicals, fertilizers and allied products from all over the country were represented at the meeting.

The alliance was formed about a year ago for the purpose of better handling, in co-operation with the Government, the problems of the war affecting the chemical industry. Many of America's leading manufacturers have, through the organization, brought their influence to bear in stimulating production and improving the quality of many new products, formerly made exclusively in Germany.

The convention was presided over by Horace Bowker of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, president of the alliance. Chief among the speakers were: Adolph Rosengarten, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia; Edward Mallinckrodt, Jr., of the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis; H. H. Dow of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; C. H. Mac Dowell of the Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago; D. W. Jayne of the Barrett Company, New York; J. D. Pennock of the Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Gartley of the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia; C. G. Wilson of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, Richmond, Va., and A. D. Ledoux of the Ledoux Pyrites Company, Ltd., New York.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL FAILURES

According to R. G. Dun & Co., the number of failures among traders in chemicals and drugs in the United States during January this year was 33. In the same month in 1917 there were 35 failures, while in January, 1916, the number was 53.

The number of failures among manufacturers of chemicals and drugs last month was only 2, which compares with 3 in January last year and none two years ago. The liabilities of the failed traders last month were $351,722, while those of the manufacturers were only $3,500.

A steamer from Batavia has arrived at San Francisco with 690 packages of tea sweepings, 2,450 packages paraffine wax and 182 packages sandalwood.

The Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation has sent a protest to Washington against closing the wholesale drug stores, owing to the necessity for supplying hospitals.

Charles L. Huisking says of saccharine: "The production in this country is being increased right along and quantities sufficient to take care of the domestic and export demands are being turned out. Spot goods are offered at $19@$20, and the demand has eased off somewhat."

The Bayer Co., Inc., has requested estimates of the cost of filling in 70 acres of low land owned by the company in the rear of the big plant in Rensselaer, N. Y. The company's decision to make this land suitable for building purposes probably means a great expansion of the plant in Rensselaer during the coming summer. The company also operates a large plant of Paterson, N. J., but the opportunities for expansion at Rensselaer are said to have decided officials of the firm in favor of continuing building operations there.

Drug & Chemical Notes

The capitalization of George Lueders & Co., has been increased from $200,000 to $400,00o.

Caustic soda valued at $315,205 cleared from New York during December for various foreign countries.

Fire at the Carney's Point Works, of the Du Pont Powder Company, on January 29 caused damage estimated at $250,000.

The United Aniline & Chemical Works, Inc., importers and exporters of dyestuffs, drugs and chemicals, now located at 377 Broadway, New York, has increased its capital stock to $100,000.

M. P. Kuczor & Co., of Manhattan, drugs, chemicals and medicines, has been incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. Incorporators: M. P. Kuczor, J. Stern, A. P. Larson, No. 612 61st street, Brooklyn.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Co. has declared a dividend of $4 a share on the common stock for the first quarter of 1918 from the accumulated surplus as of Dec. 31 last, payable March 15 to holders of record Feb. 20.

The Charlotte Ginseng Company, Inc., has been formed by B. H. White, Frank J. Curtis, William R. Brott, Bert R. Taylor, C. G. Weiscopf, Dean Spitler and W. B. Fulton. They have planted Golden Seal and Ginseng root and intend to increase the gardens each year, and will include various cultivated drugs.

A cablegram from the American consul general in London says: "Minister of Munitions from January 25 forbids purchase, sale or delivery of spirits of turpentine or substitute except under license and except as to quantities under five gallons per month. For the purpose of this order 'substitute' means mineral turpentine, white spirit, white oil, or any product of petroleum under whatever name known, except motor spirit and benzene, capable of being used as substitute for spirits of turpentine."

In a review of the antimony market the London **Chemist and Druggist** of January 12 says: "Chinese crude is very scarce, only few parcels being available on the spot, for which holders ask £46 per ton, and business could hardly be done at less. There is, however, not much interest at the moment, whether for spot or forward shipment. The fact that ship room is virtually unobtainable from China discourages attempts to arrange new orders, and quotations for shipment are quite nominal at about £42 to £45 c. i. f. United Kingdom."

According to the **Japan Chronicle** the chemical industry in Japan has suffered a heavy setback for several months. At this time last year, shares in chemical industrial companies were monopolizing attention on the Stock Exchange. "They made enormous profits," the newspaper declares. "In fact, the Nippon Semi Company paid a dividend of 80 per cent., while the dividend paid by the Osaka Bleaching Powder Company was 60 per cent. It is expected that for the last term the Nippon Semi Company will pay a dividend of 60 per cent. compared with 80 per cent. The dividend of the Osaka Bleaching Powder Company for the last term is to be only 20 per cent. against 60 per cent. for the preceding term.

Trade Notes & Personals

The next Amsterdam bark auction is scheduled for February 28.

The Aniline Dye & Chemical Company, Ltd., of London, has been formed with a capitalization of £350,000.

Garfield Chemical & Manufacturing Corporation of New York has increased its capital from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Quinine to the amount of 168,576 ounces was received in London during the period from December 28 to January 4.

Edward H. Marshall, president of the Yough Chemical Company, of Connellsville, Pa., died on Jan. 18, at the age of 67. He leaves two sons who are with the Engineer Corps, U. S. A.

The Davison Chemical Company of Anne Arundel County, Maryland, is opposed to annexation of the industrial district of Brooklyn and Curtis Bay to Baltimore which is planning an extension of the city boundaries.

London advices say the local government board has approved for supply by public authorities salvarsan made by Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. The prices which are to be charged to public bodies have also been fixed.

Bulletin No. 1 of the United States Shellac Importers' Association, explaining the rules and regulations affecting trading in shellac under the recent Government order which provides that no exporting can be undertaken unless by special Government permission, has been issued.

The alcohol refining plant of the Pioneer Iron Furnace Company, Marquette, Mich., owned by the Cleveland Bluffs Iron Company, of Cleveland, O., was destroyed by fire on January 28. A part of the company's plant is working on chemicals for explosives under a government contract.

Exports of camphor from Japan during the nine months ended September 30, 1917, were only 2,547,422 kin, as compared with 4,136,754 kin in the same time in 1916 and 2,800,424 kin in 1915. The United States took 1,371,827 kin in 1917, against 1,416,000 in 1916, and 649,000 kin in 1915.

The exports of buchu leaves from the Union of South Africa during September, 1917, were nil, against 3,836 pounds during September, 1916. During the nine months ended September, 1917, the exports were 121,494 pounds against 111,175 pounds during the corresponding period of 1916.

The London **Chemist & Druggist** says: "Before the outbreak of war bacteriologists almost always employed a German make of peptone as a culture-medium. In those days our scientists would not look at home-made products if German goods could be procured, but now that the scales have fallen from our eyes most scientists look differently on British products."

The Madras Presidency, especially the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, is the chief seat of the Indian coconut industry. The yield of the 800,000 acres under coconuts in the Madras area is estimated to be 1,000,000,000 nuts annually. The exports of copra in 1916-17 amounted to 504,000 hundredweight valued at $3,000,000 and coconut oil 2,000,000 gallons, valued at $1,300,000.

The area under peanuts in the Madras Presidency, India, in 1916-17 was 1,662,000 acres, an increase of 60 per cent. and the estimated yield is given as 850,000 tons. The total quantity shipped to foreign countries from Madras ports in 1916-17 was 66,897 tons, valued at $3,548,003. Before the war the exports annually averaged 197,318 tons, valued at $11,176,404 and France was the chief consumer.

John W. Gamble, president of the Standard Chemical Manufacturing Company, of Omaha, Neb., has been elected chairman of the Executive Committee of the Omaha Commercial Club. By custom he will become the president of the club in 1919. Mr. Gamble is an ex-president of the Omaha Manufacturers' Association and of the Omaha Salesmanship Club. He is president of the Missouri River Navigation League.

NEW DRUG FOR USE IN THE ARMY

American scientists have placed a new medical discovery at the disposal of the Allies in Europe. It is predicted that the new product, which is phenolsulphonephthalein, will be a vital factor in minimizing diseases among our troops in France. The American Red Cross has already shipped 50,000 vials across the Atlantic.

This new material has been known and produced both in this country and in Germany for some time, but chemists have never been able until recently to obtain a product of sufficient purity to make it of practical value. The drug is of coal tar origin.

At the recent drug manufacturers' convention in New York a well-known Baltimore pharmaceutical manufacturer said: "This drug was discovered by the chief of the department of chemistry of Johns Hopkins University, and, after tests in the physiological department and by the pharmacologists of that institution, was found to be the most efficient of all diagnostic agents for tracing defects in the functioning power of the kidney."

NETHERLANDS OPENS EXHIBIT HERE

The Consulate General of the Netherlands at New York announces the opening at 11 South William Street, New York, of the Netherland Indian Government intelligence office and produce sample room, for extending its commercial relations with the United States.

Samples will be on exhibition of some of the more important export articles and Mr. J. H. Muurling, who is in charge, will furnish information with regard thereto, free of charge, to anyone interested, either by letter or orally. The Bureau will abstain rigorously from all commercial dealings and from all interest in such dealings, direct or indirect.

NATIONAL ANILINE TO INCREASE CAPITAL

A special meeting of the stockholders of the National Aniline & Chemical Co. has been called for Feb. 18, the date of the annual meeting, to vote on increasing the number of preferred shares that may be issued by 45,652 shares of the par value of $100 each, making the total of shares authorized 631,237, consisting of 235,247 preferred shares of the par value of $100 each and 395,990 common shares without par value, and to increase the stated capital by $4,565,200, making the total stated capital as increased $25,504,650.

INSISTENT DEMAND FOR TOLUOL

Government Unable to Obtain Necessary Supplies From By-Product Coke Ovens Because of Coal Shortage—New York Gas Plants Practically Commandeered

By-product coke ovens suffered severely for want of coal during January and the reports show a falling off in production. For the week ending January 5, the output was 80 per cent. of the capacity. More than 15 per cent. of this loss was due to lack of coal. The production in the second week in January fell to 74.50 per cent. of capacity and almost 21 per cent. of the loss was declared to be owing to the coal shortage.

This decline in the production of coke means a serious reduction in the supply of toluol needed in making coal-tar derivatives used in the chemical and dyestuffs industries and in making trinitrotoluol for explosives which the United States must have to win the war.

In this crisis the Government has immediately closed agreements with all the New York gas companies for installing plants to recover toluol from the gas. The Government will protect the companies by paying a high enough price for the toluol to cover any loss, and especially see that any rebate made to consumers because of a lower quality of gas should be figured in the price of the by-product.

Failure of the companies to take advantage of the permission to make the change granted them by the Public Service Commission on the ground that some of the conditions attached were confiscatory, led to conferences between representatives of the commission, the gas companies, and the Ordnance Bureau which finally resulted in determination on the part of the Government to make the necessary changes in the gas plants, to pay for them out of Government funds, and to make a financial settlement with the companies later on.

Public Service Commissioner Whitney was asked if this action by the Government was not equivalent to commandeering the plants. He replied that it might possibly be viewed in that light, but that the Government had no present intention of operating the plants, but only to see that as much toluol as possible should be produced. He explained that toluol was greatly needed in making high explosives, that there was a great scarcity of it, and that the Government felt that unusual measures were desirable.

One objection of the companies to changing the standard was that the cost would be great, and that it would be folly to make the expenditure for so short a period as the duration of the war. Then, if the commission should order the companies to go back to the candle power standard, the outlay would be useless. It was then that the Government decided to make the change and to arrange a settlement with the companies afterward.

Mr. Whitney said that the British thermal unit basis of measuring gas value was the better because not more than 20 per cent. of the gas manufactured was used for illuminating purposes. He said that in fixing the 650 units as the equivalent of the present 20 candle power, the commission had dealt fairly with the companies.

The situation regarding the coal supply for Pennsylvania coke ovens has aroused the Philadelphia **Public Ledger**, which makes a protest against the Fuel Administrator's methods, in a recent issue. It said in part:

Toluol is one of the modern key products. It is essential in the production of many useful chemicals and it is the foundation for the manufacture of the standard American shell explosive—trinitrotoluol. It is hardly too much to say that America cannot wage war without toluol. This much-needed commodity is derived in the main from the destructive distillation of coal in the modern by-product coke oven.

As by-product coke is valuable in metallurgy as well as in domestic heating, it would seem that two vital purposes of the United States would be served by keeping the by-product ovens going at full blast, even if something else might suffer. One million tons of coal per week would be more than ample to keep in full operation the ovens reporting to the United States Geological Survey, but even that comparatively trifling amount of coal has not been provided.

The coal business is much bigger than mere fixing of prices which operators shall get for their commodity or than the mere sending out of priority orders as to this or that. Practical coal and coke men, and practical chemists, too, should have a voice in the actual handling of the coal business so far as it applies to by-product ovens, and a change in the direction of putting skilled men at the helm can't come too soon for the good of the coal tar chemical business, to say nothing of the munitions phase of the matter.

NO SPOT-TIN ON THE MARKET

Tin cargoes on two incoming steamships were commandeered by the Government during the week, and following so soon after the seizure of all tin in warehouses, the action of the Federal officials brought trading in spot supplies to a standstill. Not a pound of tin is available from store and arrivals are subject to requisition by the Government and shipment from the Straits, China or Batavia must take about three months for arrival. It is known, however, that the Government will not require all the tin in store and that the delay in release is only occasioned by the necessity of determining the ownership. These consumers whose needs are essential will be served first and the authorities will begin by requisitioning the tin which is held by importers and not already sold to consumers. The war needs, however, must first be satisfied.

SUIT OVER WAR ORDER COMMISSIONS

Action for $342,500 damages has been brought against the Butterworth-Judson Corporation in the United States District Court by the Exporters of Manufacturers' Products, 11 Broadway, New York. It is asserted by Harford T. Marshall, attorney for the exporting concern, that large orders were procured from the French Government for picric acid. These were turned over to the Butterworth-Judson Corporation and the court action is for the purpose of collecting commissions alleged to be due.

Decision has just been rendered in a similar case of suit brought by Donald McKellar against the American Synthetic Dyes, Inc., a subsidiary of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation, for $260,000 damages. A reversal in favor of the defendants has just been made by the United States Court of Appeals sitting at Mineola, L. I.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces open competitive examinations for metallurgical chemist, at $1,600 to $2,400 a year, and assistant metallurgical chemist at $1,000 to $1,600 a year, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Ordnance Department at Large, War Department, for duty at various manufacturing plants within the United States and Canada, the entrance salary for either position, within the limits stated, depending upon the qualifications of the appointee and the importance of the duty to which he may be assigned.

The London Markets

LONDON RECEIVES AMERICAN DRUG SUPPLIES

Shipments Reach Liverpool and Are Distributed From There—Control of Chemical Stocks by the Government has no Influence on the Market

(Special Cable to Drug and Chemical Markets)

London, Feb. 5—Doubt is expressed in importing drug circles here as to the serious nature of the news emanating from New York regarding the total stoppage of shipments to London and Liverpool of drugs and chemicals, it being alleged that space on your outgoing steamers can no longer be obtained. This stoppage must be of very recent date as fairly free arrivals have been and are still taking place more particularly at Liverpool. While shipment to this latter port is undoubtedly convenient at a pinch, for distribution to our midland counties it is nevertheless attended with considerable extra cost and delay when goods are wanted in London, which center is far more desirable for general and export purposes than Liverpool.

The attempt to regulate government purchases of chemicals by requiring a scheduled return and declaration of stocks of more than a hundred chemicals and drugs had no effect on the market. A liberal margin by way of minimum stock has been provided, below which no returns are required, and a still larger minimum is similarly given under the heading of consumption during 1917.

Persistent rumors are current as to a probable early advance in bromides and the potassium salt is in strong demand at a premium well over makers' prices. The medicos are recommended to confine their prescriptions to the soda salt and thus assist in overcoming the threatened shortage of potash.

Notwithstanding the much heralded increase in the production of potash in many parts of the globe from "inexhaustible" and fresh sources of the mineral, seaweed and kelp, a shortage is now evident.

The drug auctions brought out a good supply and although in excess of buyers' requirements met with a very fair demand. Bargain hunters are to the fore again and any parcels of imported products offering even slightly under full market rates are being snapped up. This is not surprising when it is borne in mind that stocks everywhere are getting into narrower limits and that steamer departures from oversea ports are becoming more doubtful and restricted as time goes on. The political atmosphere, moreover, is not such as would incline buyers to take a short view of markets generally. On the contrary everything points in the other direction.

The production of nicotine, which has till now been on a comparatively large scale in this country as an insect destroyer, has just been suspended by the authorities, it being considered by them of insufficient importance as a necessity, to warrant the labor involved being lost, under conscription, to the army.

Trading has been fair during the week. The upward tendency of prices continues.

The features of the market were the advance in bismuth and preparations; a jump in sodium benzoate, which is now selling at 25s 6d; benzoic acid which is quoted at 26s; camphor (English) held at 4s 1d; and sugar of milk which was advanced sharply.

Higher prices were named today for cream of tartar, acetanilid, hypophosphites and phosphates.

The market was decidedly firmer on hexamine, salol and tartaric acid.

There was an easier tone in menthol, Japanese peppermint oil and a few other imported products from countries where freight space is at a premium.

Saccharin is lower.

Changes in British Embargo

The further amendment of the British embargo list of May 10, 1917, has been reported by Consul General Skinner, London, by cable dated January 23. The class of prohibition is indicated by symbols, viz: (A) Denoting prohibition to all destinations; (B) prohibition to all destinations other than British possessions and protectorates; (C) prohibition to all destinations in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas other than France, Russia, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

The following headings are added:

(A) Asphalt, coal-tar asphalt; baskets and basketware; liquid or solid bitumen; articles wholly or partly of celluloid; liquified ammonia; ammonia liquor; ammonium alum and mixtures thereof; ammonium carbonate and mixtures thereof; ammonium chloride, including muriate of ammonia and sal ammoniac and mixtures thereof; cinchona bark, its alkaloids and their salts and preparations thereof; ammonium sulphate and mixtures thereof; phosphorus and its compounds; all forms of sodium carbonate, including sodium sesquicarbonate and mixtures thereof; cork and cork dust; fustic (chips and extract); glue, osseine and concentrated size and all other glue sizes, fish glue, isinglass, finings, and other gelatine; lineoleum; logwood (chips, extract, and preparations); motor cars of 30-horsepower and over; respirators and self-contained breathing sets for toxic atmospheres; potable spirits of a strength of less than 43 degrees above proof; crosscut, frame, and pit saws; willows and osiers; wine.

(B) Algin and its compounds; ammonia and its salts, simple or compound, and mixtures thereof (except ammonia liquor, liquified ammonia, ammonium alum, ammonium carbonate, chloride, nitrate, perchlorate, sulphate, and sulphocyanide and nickel ammonium sulphate, and mixtures of such ammonium salts); oxides and salts of nickel and mixtures thereof (except nickel ammonium sulphate and nickel nitrate); goods wholly or partly of leather, not otherwise prohibited; all kinds of/size and sizings, nitrogenous or not, excluding restricted articles under prohibition.

(C) Hydrastis canadensis and hydrastine; manufactures of cork or cork dust not otherwise prohibited.

The following old items are deleted from the list and are replaced by new headings or items under changed classification, as shown above:

(A) Cinchona bark, its alkaloids and their salts.

(B) Asphalt, coal-tar asphalt; liquid or solid bitumen; ammonia and its salts, simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate perchlorate, sulphate, and sulphocyanide); liquified ammonia; ammonia liquor; ammonium alum; oxides and salts of nickel and mixtures thereof, except nickel nitrate); phosphorus and compounds; sodium carbonate; fustic (chips and extract); glue, osseine, and concentrated size, fish glue, isinglass, finings, and other kinds of gelatine; logwood (chips, extract, and preparations).

(C) Algin and its compounds; baskets and basketware; articles wholly or partly of celluloid; hydrastis canadensis; sodium sesquicarbonate; cork and cork dust and articles thereof; goods wholly or partly of leather not otherwise prohibited; linoleum; potable spirits of a strength of less than 43 degrees above proof; wine.

The British embargo list of May 10, 1917, and additions made since that date, most of which have been published in *Commerce Reports*, are on file in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

There were 4,132,960 pounds of sodium cyanide, valued at $850,985, imported through the port of East London, British South Africa, in 1916. This was all for the gold mines of the Transvaal and ordered largely in Johannesburg.

Gave Wool for Dyestuffs

The publication of extracts from the papers of Hugo Schmidt, New York agent of the Deutsche Bank, giving details of the German raw materials organization in the United States has involved both the textile and dyestuffs industries. The Forstmann and Huffmann Company which shipped wool to Germany has made the following statement:

"At the beginning of November, 1914, Herman A. Metz, then Congressman from New York, and a large dealer in dyestuffs, called up Mr. Forstmann in reference to the acute lack of dyestuffs which were indispensable to American manufacturers and which could not then be obtained except from Germany. He told Mr. Forstmann that an understanding had been arrived at between the American and German Governments by which America would send wool and cotton to Germany, and in exchange for these Germany would consent to the shipment of a certain quantity of dyestuffs to the United States. He further said that arrangements had been made for the cotton, but that he came to request Mr. Forstmann to assist in the purchasing of the wool because of his knowledge of the wool market and European requirements. He explained that some competent person had to make these purchases and the German Ambassador had to be satisfied that the wool purchased would be suitable.

"Mr. Metz arranged for Mr. Forstmann to attend a conference in New York at which were present the then Ambassador, Mr. Rose, then Foreign Trade Adviser of the American State Department; Mr. Burr, later the legal adviser of the Textile Alliance, and Mr. Metz himself. Up to the time of this conference, Mr. Forstmann had never seen either the German Ambassador, Mr. Rose or Mr. Burr, nor has he ever had any other dealings with these gentlemen, either before or after that time, other than those in connection with the shipment in question.

"At the conference above mentioned, Mr. Forstmann was assured by both Mr. Metz and Mr. Rose that the shipment of wool in question was satisfactory to the American Government as well as to the British and German Governments, and was also assured that Mr. Bryan, then Secretary of State, had said that the entire transaction was in accord with the wishes of the American State Department, and that the American Government could and would assume the war insurance on these shipments, which it did, showing beyond any question that they were perfectly regular."

The discovery of a new fur dye, which will be called the St. Louis dye, has been announced by Col. Philip B. Fouke, president of Funsten Bros. Fur Company. It is declared the new dye is the best fur-coloring matter ever known. Before the location of their dyeing plant in this city, almost all of this work was done in France and England. Now the Funsten plant turns out about 300 skins a week, and expects to increase this output to from 1,000 to 1,200 skins a week within a year.

While the dyestuff industry is suffering for want of toluol and other crudes, chemists point to the fact that the fumes dissipated by the wasteful beehive ovens of Connellsville and Walston are carrying off into the air, to be permanently lost, the very materials of which both Government and color manufacturer are today standing in need.

The Color Card Association of America advocates that the colors of linings, buttons and thread be limited to ten shades during the war.

Of Trade Interest

The narcotic storeroom of Parke, Davis & Co.'s Seattle branch was robbed of $1,000 worth of drugs, recently.

Old & Wallace, 80 Wall Street, New York, importers of spices, have filed notice of an increase in their capital from $100,000 to $200,000.

Chicle amounting to 1,133,017 pounds, valued at $485,027, was invoiced at the American consulate at Progreso, Mexico, for the United States during 1917.

Tennessee phosphate rock will be mined by the Tennessee Phosphate Company, Centerville, Tenn., incorporated with $300,000 capital by Centerville investors.

The plant and business of the Trenton Chemical Company, Scotch Road, Trenton, N. J., has been purchased by George W. Ferrell, of 922 South Clinton avenue.

A dispatch from San Francisco reported the arrival of a steamer from Sourabaya with 58 packages of quinine, 744 cinchona bark, 700 gum damar, 420 copal, 850 gambia.

The United States Sanitary Products Corporation, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000 to engage in the manufacture of chemical compounds and allied products.

Fire, on January 21, destroyed a portion of the phosphate plant of the International Agricultural Corporation, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn., with loss estimated at $12,000. O. L. Dortch is superintendent.

Salicylate Products Manufacturing Company of Newark, chemicals, has been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $25,000. Incorporators: Albert C. Gilman, Charles D. Wagier and William P. Murphy, Newark.

Sealed proposals will be received at the medical supply depot, United States Army, No. 543 Greenwich street, New York City, until February 14, 1918, to furnish and deliver applicators for eye shades, inflators, inhalers, shears, splints, etc.

The plant of the Chemical Products Company, Denver, Colo., which was burned recently, was used exclusively for the production of vanadium for the British government. The company is considering plans for immediate reconstruction. Lafayette M. Hughes is president.

Plans have been completed by the Noreross Chemical Company for the construction of its new plant near Stone City, Pueblo, Colo., to be devoted to the manufacture of chemicals and munitions. The buildings include large tank houses, boiler rooms and other structures. W. J. Cooper is construction superintendent.

The consulate general at Mexico City has transmitted the name of a person who desires to get in touch with large first-hand buyers in the United States of nitrate of potassium, iron ore, and manganese. The potassium is from 90 to 98 per cent. pure, the manganese 45 to 48 per cent., and the analysis of the iron ore is as follows: Lead, trace; iron, 65 per cent.; aluminum, 0.05; magnesium, 7.6; and manganese, 1.9 per cent. Prices to be at ship's side at port of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Foreign Trade in Chemicals

The following figures give the quantity and value of imports for the month of October, 1917, compared with October, 1916.

Articles	October 1917 Quantity	October 1917 Value	October 1916 Quantity	October 1916 Value
Crude Aluminum .....lbs.	773	$ 175	494,882	$ 149,260
Oxalic Acid .....lbs.	.....	.....	147,213	73,326
Muriate of ammonia...lbs.	27,052	2,280	52,766	5,690
Arsenic .....lbs.	704,275	41,683	126,731	7,604
Cinchona barks .....lbs.	341,744	88,413	107,384	30,411
Sulphate of Quinia....lbs.	67,579	35,547	162,006	74,447
Carbolic acid, free...lbs.	37.772	2,158	.....	.....
Carbolic acid, dutiable...	130,833	7,396	28,583	2,114
Alizarin dyes .....lbs.	2	2	2,248	3,050
Colors and dyes.....lbs.	.....	245,407	.....	426,802
Dead or creosote oil..gals	366,846	28.460	1,554,169	120.268
Natural Indigo.....lbs.	241,530	458,025	34,092	80,370
Synthetic Indigo .....lbs.	199,863	115,321	.....	.....
Tar and pitch of coal bbls.	686	1,416	1,285	2,322
All other coal-taf distillates, etc. .....bbls.	.....	37,769	.....	55,238
Quebracho .....lbs.	10,138.958	482,793	224,072	18.486
Fusel Oil .....lbs.	980	364	458,032	188,343
Glycerin, crude .....lbs.	237,536	115,528	328.997	91.556
Camphor, crude .....lbs.	193,462	74,428	812,519	236,064
Camphor, refined .....lbs.	68,810	24,557	443,914	183,062
Gambier .....lbs.	848,042	100,568	623,044	42,066
Shellac .....lbs.	895,037	375,070	1,108,318	218,128
Iodine .....lbs.	61,573	122,253	29,032	66,226
Citrate of lime .....lbs.	377,462	54,120	54,120	10,407
Magnesite, not purified .....lbs.	394,641	21,759	78,401	2,480
Medicinal Preparations lbs.	.....	37,773	.....	57,654
Opium .....lbs.	7,100	109,755	526	3,850
Carbonate of potash ...lbs.	1,090,498	229,006	661,981	64,217
Cyanide of potash.....lbs.	112	90	.....	.....
Hydrate of potash....lbs.	3,600	1,126	.....	.....
Saltpeter .....lbs.	212,079	37,817	998,308	144,560
Cyanide of soda .....lbs.	448	224	16,352	4,935
Nitrate of Soda .....lbs.	178,645	7,535,524	139,417	4,431,721
Sulphur of Brimstone.tons	40	2,301	2,931	48,907
Sumac .....lbs.	600,211	21,170	65,000	1,825
Vanilla Beans .....lbs.	27,602	51,444	32,116	56,319
Gunpowder, etc.	.....	1,082,509	.....	779,185
All other explosives.....	.....	7,901	.....	346,999
Sulphate of ammonia, tons	426	45,039	418	31,815
Muriate of potash ....tons	55	15,971	.....	.....
Sulphate of potash....tons	22	3,700	120	2,561
Gelatin .....lbs.	47,500	19,173	121,830	33,821
Glue .....lbs.	148,629	19,727	77,580	6,171
Cod & Codliver oils galls	275.004	256,772	103,883	151,146
Benzine, gasoline.....galls	36	48	.....	.....
Coconut oil .....lbs.	14,547,499	1,738.573	4,396,166	527,195
Cottonseed oil .....lbs.	243,557	26,774	80,552	7,668
Olive oil, edible....galls.	93,814	170,888	449,689	661.414
Palm oil .....lbs.	571,414	70,889	1.345,804	109,751
Peanut oil .....galls.	53,439	49.643	137,491	88,748

Exportations during the month of October, 1917, were as follows, compared with exports during October, 1916:

Articles	October 1917 Quantity	October 1917 Value	October 1916 Quantity	October 1916 Value
Carbolic acid .....lbs.	1,365,044	644.766	.....	.....
Nitric acid .....lbs.	310,131	26,956	.....	.....
Picric acid .....lbs.	3,502,669	2,147,732	.....	.....
Sulphuric acid .....lbs.	4,492,200	66,705	3.466,818	83,465
Wood alcohol .....gals	320.217	392,196	93,669	53.653
Baking powder .....lbs.	801,881	268,216	262.985	49,247
Calcium carbide .....lbs.	1,882,069	68,451	2,285.092	74,851
Benzol .....lbs.	4,691,836	471,341	.....	.....
Aniline dyes	.....	623,586	.....	.....
Logwood extract	.....	287,430	.....	.....
Formaldehyde	.....	53.684	.....	.....
Glycerin .....lbs.	1,878.308	900,759	.....	.....
Acetate of lime .....lbs.	1,799,107	90,991	1.336,162	58.572
Chloride of lime .....lbs.	1,061.202	56,827	.....	.....
Chlorate of potash....lbs.	41,454	22,583	.....	.....
Caustic soda .....lbs.	13,595.310	844,344	.....	.....
Sal soda .....lbs.	1.312,904	16,150	.....	.....
Silicate of soda .....lbs.	2,769,734	37.083	.....	.....
Soda ash .....lbs.	17,176.389	484,988	.....	.....
Glue .....lbs.	390,741	73,517	388.002	51,031
Gunpowder .....lbs,	58.753.162	42,602,791	17.849,640	14,473,846
Cottonseed oil .....lbs.	4,504,835	702,595	10,769,452	1,181,845

RECENT TARIFF RULINGS

Judgment was rendered by the Board of General Appraisers in favor of P. E. Anderson & Co., sustaining their claim for free entry of buckthorn bark. The testimony showed that the form in which this drug comes in has been changed by reason of the fact that the trees now available are much smaller in size than before the war, and it is now cut off with a penknife from small trees. This was corroborated by an examination of the samples in evidence. It was found that this use of the penknife is necessary in procuring the article in its crudest form, and therefore that it is not advanced in value within the meaning of the act.

Judgment was rendered in favor of the Interocean Forwarding Co., Inc., of New York, sustaining their claim for free entry of gum olibanum. It was shown in the testimony that gum olibanum is classified as a non-enumerated manufactured article at 10 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 385, tariff act of 1913, which is claimed free of duty as a crude drug under paragraph 477.

Business Notes

Graphite valued at $692,487 was imported at New York during the month of November.

Dyes developed at the chemical laboratory of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., are now being used by some of the big clothing concerns of the country.

Thomas D. Condie, a chemist, died in St. Louis, January 17. He was associated with the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works for many years, but recently joined the forces of the Monsanto Chemical Works.

The Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation announces that the company has acquired the control of the Buttercup Oil & Car Company of Louisville. The Buttercup Company is reported to be one of the largest producers of edible oils in the United States, and it is understood that they will continue the refining of peanut, cocoanut and cottonseed oils and other edible oils will be added to their production list.

The Natural Chemical Products Co., capitalized at $350,000, has completed plans for developing 500 acres of feldspar deposits in Mitchell County, North Carolina, and for manufacturing potash from the feldspar rock. Contracts have been awarded for the mining machinery and for the chemical equipment to extract the potash from the feldspar according to the process of C. Berg, a New York chemist interested, who is also president of the company. The officers are C. Berg, president, New York; G. W. Mountcastle, vice-president; W. L. Crawford, secretary-treasurer; both of Lexington, N. C. These officers and E. J. Buchanan and R. L. Burkhead of Lexington are the directors.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cyanide	15	22
do preferred	50	60
Barrett Company	86	87
do preferred	101	102
By-Products Coke	125	133
Casein Co. of America	30	45
Davison Chemical	30	33
Dow Chemical	215	230
do preferred	90	95
Electro Bleaching	140	250
Federal Chemical	93	95
do preferred	98	101
Freeport Texas, New	39	43
General Chemical	165	170
do preferred	103¾	104
Grasselli Chemical	180	200
Hooker Electro Chemical	80	90
do preferred	80	86
Kentucky Solvay	220	230
Merrimac Chemical	75	82
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	17	21
do preferred	19	22
Mulford Co., H. K.	55	60
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	87	92
t Mfg. Co.	78	84
Rollin Chemical	58	60
do preferred	98	102
Semet Solvay Co.	200	220
do rights	35	40
Smith Agricultural Chemical	...	135
Solvay Process	240	270
Standard Chemical	90	95

NEW EXPORT REGULATIONS ISSUED

War Trade Board Reduces Number of Forms Necessary—Supplementary Information Required in Certain Cases—Shipments to Canada

Announcement is made in Washington by the War Trade Board of the issuance of its Journal No. 4, promulgating important new regulations regarding exports.

After February 1, 1918, a new export application form X will be used in place of all forms hitherto in existence. It will be the only application form in use. This form X is a little more elaborate than the old Form A-2. It has been designed to avoid the necessity of shippers keeping on file various forms, and the Bureau of Exports has endeavored to combine in this one form all requirements. It is stated on application Form X that all the questions must be answered, but the Board recognizes that there will be instances where it will be difficult, if not impossible, for some of the information to be given by the shippers; and in that event the application will be considered on such information as is furnished by the applicant. If the information furnished by the shipper is not sufficiently complete to enable the Bureau of Exports to act, it will be returned, with a note asking for the additional information desired. In other words, if an applicant can fill out the information blank complete, it will facilitate the handling of the application, because the applicant has then given the Bureau of Exports all desired information.

In addition to this application form various supplementary information forms should be used in accordance with the particular commodity to be exported. These supplementary information forms should be securely pasted on the back of the application form, so that the bottom of the supplementary information sheet and the bottom of Form X will be even.

Applications for export licenses for certain food stuffs require Supplementary Information Form X-1; Upper and belting leather require Form X-3; Tin plate and articles containing tin, Form X-4; Wool and articles containing wool, Form X-5 and Sundry other articles require Form X-2.

All exporters who have at any time applied to the Bureau of Exports for export licenses are on the Mailing List of the War Trade Board, and therefore receive regularly the Journal of the War Trade Board. Journal No. 4 issued January 21 contains copies of all the new forms and complete instructions as to their use. In case applications are received without the proper supplementary information form it will be necessary to return the same, and in doing so time is lost unnecessarily, all of which may be avoided by the use of the proper forms on the part of the applicant.

Neither failure on the part of the applicant to take reasonable precaution as to the distribution of goods nor the granting of an export license based upon the statements contained in the application will relieve the consignor from any responsibility to which he may be liable for affording aid or comfort to the enemy.

Any attempt to export a commodity differing in any way from that for which license has been granted is an attempt to export goods without license, and subjects the exporter to the penalty of the law.

If there is reasonable cause to believe that the exportation described herein involves trading directly or indirectly with an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or with a person acting on behalf of, or for the benefit of, an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" as defined in the Trading With the Enemy Act approved October 6, 1917, a separate application for license so to trade must be made on Form ET-6, and securely attached thereto and filed with Export Application Form X, unless a general license so to trade has been obtained, which fact must be stated thereon.

To facilitate exports to Canada and Newfoundland there has been heretofore issued through the Customs Service, a special license whereby goods have been permitted to enter Canada and Newfoundland without an individual license for each shipment, except in the case of commodities which the War Trade Board has heretofore found it necessary to conserve, and for whose exportation individual licenses have been required, as stated in the several announcements made by the Board from time to time.

The War Trade Board announces the publication in the War Trade Journal No. 4, of a revised list of commodities which will hereafter require individual export licenses when exported to Canada or Newfoundland. Any commodity appearing on this revised list which hitherto has not required an individual license when exported to those countries will be passed by the Collectors of Customs in the same manner as heretofore when the shipment is covered by ocean and railroad bill of lading marked "For export" and dated on or before January 25, 1918.

In The Chemical Field

The production of saline products is planned by the Southern Chemical Company of El Paso, Tex., which has been incorporated with $20,000 capital by David Russek and others.

The government plant for the manufacture of acetone to be used in varnish for aeroplane wings will be built by the Fuller Construction Company of New York. The land was granted by the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company of Mechanicsville, N. Y., and by the state.

The New York State Department of Labor reports that the chemical group of industries in December increased its number of employees slightly, and had a decrease of 1 per cent. in the total wage payments. Each of the industries of the group, except drugs and chemicals, reported decreases in the amount of wages. As compared with the corresponding month of 1916, December had increases of 6 and 19 per cent. in the number of employees and the amount of wages, respectively.

Brunner, Mond & Co., of Norwich, England, manufacturers of caustic soda and other heavy chemicals, is capitalizing £4,646,000 of its reserves, taking £1,849,000 from the reserve and £2,797,000 which represents the difference between the book value and the actual value of the company's investments. Three ordinary shares for every two now held are to be issued. It is understood that the purpose of the recapitalization is to reduce the dividend rate and so disarm criticism of the high profits now being earned.

Under date of January 10 advices from London say: "In accordance with decisions reached at the Inter-Allied Conference held in Paris from November 20 to December 3, 1917, a nitrate of soda executive has been formed to deal with the purchase and supply of nitrate of soda in Chili for the British, French, Italian and United States Governments. This executive will have its offices at Empire House, Kingsway, W. C. Sir Edmund Wyldbore Smith, the director of the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, has been appointed chairman and Major Paul Stomm, secretary. All questions concerned with the purchase, sale and shipment of nitrate of soda, the supply of fuel, bags, machinery, etc., should be addressed to the secretary at the above address."

Color & Dyestuff Markets

BENZOATE OF SODA AGAIN ADVANCED

Supplies of Indigo Smaller—Egg Albumen Firm and Arrivals Light—Position of Crudes and Intermediates Practically Unchanged—Prices of Some Colors Weaker

Comparatively few price changes have been reported on any of the items in the general list, and taking the situation as a whole the market has held steady and firm, with trading limited to the quantity of spot supplies available. The feature for the week has been the strength of benzoate of soda, and another sharp advance has occurred with every indication that this product will continue to advance in price. The supply is unusually light and a heavy demand is noted from all directions.

Owing to the demand for both egg and blood albumen prices are firm at former levels despite the fact that buying interest is not as keen as it was a week ago. It is stated that a number of orders have not yet been filled and arrivals are light. All grades of cochineal and cutch have ruled quiet, and although most holders of spot materials are quoting at the same figures that prevailed a week ago, it is believed that shading could be done on firm bids. Divi divi for shipment has declined, but the spot market remains in the same firm condition that has been noted for some time. The demand, while not pressing, is steady and there is little inclination on the part of importers to lower their price materially.

The demand for fustic is gradually improving. Arrivals of gambier continue light and prices are firm. Spot supplies of indigo are scant, and in many quarters factors are quoting only nominally. Prices for spot and nearby logwood have declined slightly. Arrivals have been quite heavy recently. Vessels from primary points are having trouble in locating berths owing to the general congestion in New York harbor.

The New York market has been featureless on coal-tar crudes. The consumer call for benzol seems to be improving. Few offerings are being made on naphthalene flake, and the only quotations heard at lower levels than those of a week ago are in the West, but because of the embargoes, no shipments are coming East. Consumers apparently realize the present situation on phenol and are not making many inquiries. Only a small volume of business has passed. The Government is not overlooking any surplus stocks that may be offered on the open market. Practically the same condition is noted on toluol, and few offerings are now being made, with only an occasional car going toward consumers other than the Government.

In summing up the situation on the various intermediates it appears that the condition is virtually unchanged from that of last week. Local trading has been quiet in most all aniline colors. Seemingly prices on some of the more common colors, namely direct and acid, appear to be somewhat weaker, and at the close it was possible to buy in some quarters slightly below the market. A number of manufacturers and dealers say there is a good demand for fuchsine crystals, and the call for alkali blue continues fairly brisk, especially for spot quantities of full strength. The consumer call for patent blue has fallen off during the week.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—Not in a long time has the market been so tight on all grades of albumen. Several fairly large arrivals has been recorded in this market, but they seem to have had little effect on prices. A number of orders remain unfilled, and in the majority of cases importers are quoting at the same price levels of a week ago, 55c@57c a pound for spot and nearby domestic blood; 64c@65c for spot and nearby imported blood, and $1.05@$1.10 for the Chinese egg.

Cochineal—General quietness has prevailed on all cochineal during the week, and at the close slightly lower levels were named on several grades. Stocks are not abundant, and with a good inquiry concerning all forward positions, the undertone of the local market is firm. Spot figures were 54c@57c a pound for the silver; 55c@59c a pound for the rosy black; and 54c @55c a pound for the gray black.

Cutch—The condition is virtually unchanged from that of a week ago. Spot and nearby quotations for the Rangoon in boxes were from 18c to 20c a pound, according to quantity; 9½c to 10c a pound for the liquid and 11½c to 13c a pound for the tablets. The consumer demand, while not as strong, is steady. Spot stocks on hand are said to be light.

Divi Divi—Spot is quoted at slightly lower figures this week on account of a falling off in the consumer demand. Several small lots went through this week to users at $65.00 a ton, although in some directions as high as $70.00 a ton continues to be heard. Stocks for shipment have been quoted at prices that ranged from $62 to $64 a ton, according to quantity. These prices are below quotations of a week ago, but in view of a good inquiry, the undertone of the local market remains firm.

Fustic—A better demand is noted for both the fustic sticks and the chips, but sellers have not advanced their price materially. Spot stocks are sufficient to take care of the present demand, with a fair quantity of material afloat and nearby. Considerable interest is manifested on the part of the Government in all fustic and this has a tendency to keep the market firm. Prices were at unaltered levels of 25c to 26c a pound for the solid, according to quantity; 4½c to 5c a pound for the chips, and from $45 to $50 a ton for the fustic sticks.

Gambier—Arrivals from primary points do not seem to be improving and there is little to indicate that there will be any decline in price. The majority of large consumers are not heavily stocked and all material was held in firm hands, at the close, at 21c@21½c a pound for the common; 10c@11c a pound for the 25 per cent. tan; 23½c@25c a pound for cubes No. 1, and 21c@22c a pound for cubes No. 2, according to quantity.

Indigo—Prices in this market for both the wool and the cotton indigo are quotably unchanged, with a strong consumer call noted from all directions. A number of large factors say they have been unable to keep pace with the consumer call because of difficulty in getting stocks from primary points. For spot and nearby wool the prevailing price is from 30c to 32c a pound, according to quantity, and for the cotton spot and over the month the range is from 50c to 54c a pound. Where prices can be obtained on forward positions prices named are on a parity with spot.

Logwood—It was reported that a number of vessels had reached this port from primary points with logwood sticks and chips aboard but that they had been unable to unload on account of the congestion at the docks. One importer said it was doubtful whether sufficient storage room could be found for the supplies. Importers have not lowered their prices, because the consumer demand continues strong. According to quantity from $36 to $40 a ton prevailed for the Mexican sticks, with the Hayti grade at about the same price. Most sellers were asking 3c to 3½c a pound for the chips, with prices named in some quarters as high as 3¾c a pound.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—More buying interest has been manifested in this market and in some quarters prices named are slightly higher than a week ago. Sellers have not advanced the price. Holders are naming 38c@41c a gallon for small spot quantities, and 35c@37c a gallon on contract material. It is reported that sales during the week have been confined chiefly to lots of 15 to 20 drums.

Naphthalene—Only a little spot prime flake naphthalene is being offered in the open market, and the condition continues tight. The lowest price heard during the week was 9½c a pound, Cleveland, with the general movement of stocks Westward, on account of the various embargoes in the East. In New York the price is a quarter cent higher. It appears that makers have been handicapped recently because of the lack of labor and coal, but with the inquiry heavy the undertone of the market is firmer than it has been for some time. Naphthalene balls are in good demand and apparently in sufficient quantity to take care of the consumer call. The price generally heard for the balls is between 10½c and 11c a pound for spot, and over the month.

Phenol—Offerings continue light on phenol, and it is only occasionally now that any spot material is offered on the open market. The United States Government is taking the bulk of the output and when it is found that any is available Washington officials see that it is directed toward Washington. Several seizures have been reported during the week, and there will probably be little trading among private concerns for some time to come. Sales that have passed on the open market have been reported at a flat price of 54c a pound, drums extra.

Toluol—The Government continues to take practically all of the output of toluol, and few offerings are being made at any price. Manufacturers are working under difficulties because of the coal and labor shortage, and their output is far below normal. As with phenol, Washington officials are taking all stocks that are offered in any quarter and materials en route are liable to seizure. It is stated that the production is far below the quantity needed by the Government for its own purposes, and there is little likelihood that any material will be offered on the open market for some time to come. Nominal prices range from $5.75 to $6.00 a gallon.

Xylol—The market has been without special feature during the week, and spot supplies seem sufficient to take care of a better consumer demand. For spot and over the month of February the price generally heard ranges from 35c to 50c a pound, according to quantity. The undertone of the market is not particularly strong owing to the small number of inquiries that are being received.

Intermediates

Acid, Naphthionic—A good inquiry is noted for naphthionic acid, but large orders have not been recorded and the condition is comparatively weak, with no indication of immediate improvement. Despite the fact that there has been a lull in buying for several weeks no large accumulation is reported because a number of producers have curtailed their output. Closing figures were $1.10 to $1.20 a pound for the crude, and from $1.40 to $1.60 a pound for the refined. On firm bids shading would be possible since a number of holders are anxious to dispose of stocks.

Acid, Sulphanilic—A considerable improvement is noted in sulphanilic acid and in some quarters holders are quoting at slightly higher levels. It is said that several new producers have recently entered the field, but the output is not in excess of the demand. The prevailing price for the crude at the close was 32c@34c a pound, according to quantity, with the majority of holders of the refined quoting firmly at 42c @44c a pound. The inquiry is better and a marked improvement in trading is expected.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The market continues firm on the oil and the volume of business that has passed during the week has been done at around 27c a pound, drums extra, with 28c a pound as the prevailing price on contracts, drums extra, for over the year. The undertone of the market continues to improve in sympathy with a strong inquiry from all directions, and with the output greatly curtailed there is every reason to expect a strong condition for some time to come. Slightly lower prices than those named above have been heard during the week, but they governed only small odd lots. Shipping facilities are hindering the prompt movement of stocks especially in the East. Aniline salts is firm and active at prices of a week ago; 33c@35c a pound, according to quantity.

Benzoate of Soda—A decidedly firmer condition is reported on benzoate of soda, and at the close it could not be learned that many offerings were being made. Buying has been unusually heavy and in some quarters as high as $6.00 a pound is quoted. Where sales have passed below $6.00 they have been on small lots. There has been considerable dealer speculation which has caused no little price fluctuation, but at the close it could not be learned that there was a great deal of spot material offered at any price and it appears that the market has been practically stripped of materials. The inquiry on all forward positions is heavy and few quotations are heard beyond the current month.

Betanaphthol—Considerable improvement is noted in the local market especially on the technical betanaphthol, and closing figures ranged all the way from 65c to 75c a pound, according to quantity. Spot stocks of the sublimed material are held in firm hands, and the inside price named was 86c a pound, with 89c a pound prevailing as the maximum. It is not believed there could be much shading from the inside price of the sublimed material regardless of buyer or quantity.

Beta-Naphthylamine—Nothing new has been reported in the general situation, and in all probability much shading could probably be done on prices named in the open market. Offerings continue to be made freely here at prices that range from $1.65 to $1.75 a pound for the technical, and $2.65@$2.75 a pound for the sublimed.

Dinitrotoluol—For spot and nearby stocks the price on dinitrotoluol ranges from 52c to 56c a pound, according to quantity. It is said that a number of producers have increased their output and for this reason prices show a slight decline this week in the face of a rather slow demand, since users have realized that the bulk of the output of this material is going into the manufacture of munitions with little offered on the open market.

Heavy Chemical Markets

DELAYS IN DELIVERY LEAD TO SUITS

Upset Conditions in the Chemical Trade More Pronounced Than at any Time Since the War Began—Government Demand for Acids Is Still Heavy.

Taking the heavy chemical situation as a whole, prices have remained steady with trading in fairly good volume on the majority of items that are available in the spot market. Extreme difficulty is reported on every hand in negotiating shipping documents, and perhaps never before in the history of the heavy chemical industry have so many unusual matters come up for attention. According to several factors in the local market, there will be many suits on disputed chemical transactions to be thrashed out in the courts.

Heavy buying by the Government has practically taken all acids that were available and although makers have been working to full capacity to take care of the consumer needs, they have been unable to meet the demand.

The alum market shows improvement this week and in some quarters holders of spot material are asking higher prices. Aluminum sulphate is firm. The same condition is true of bleaching powder, which is now said to be in light supply. Government buying in calcium acetate has been heavy. Makers say that they are having trouble in securing necessary labor and the production is far below normal.

The market has been practically cleaned up of acetate of lead as buying has been unusually heavy for the past several weeks, and producers have little to offer at any price. Caustic potash remains in about the same position as it was a week ago. Considerable buying interest has been shown in soda ash and prices have advanced. Caustic soda has been almost neglected and offerings have been made freely with few buyers and prices show a decline. Nitrate of soda is unchanged, with supplies sufficient to take care of a better demand.

Acid, Acetic—Closing prices for spot and nearby acetic acid were: 5¾c@6¼c a pound for the 28 per cent. material; 11c@12¼c a pound for the 56 per cent.; 14⅛c@15¼c a pound for the 70 per cent.; 19¾c@21¾c a pound for the 80 per cent., and 34¾c@36c a pound for the glacial. It is understood that officials in Washington are keeping a watchful eye on the situation, and despite the fact that the Government has prohibited the exportation of acetic commencing with the first of this month offerings are light.

Acid, Muriatic—All degrees of muriatic acid continue scarce in the New York market and few offerings are now being heard on any degrees at any price. During the week only a small volume of business has passed at 2¾c@3¼c a pound for the 20 degree; 3¼c @3¾c a pound for the 22 degree, and some asking as high as 4c a pound for the last named material. Consumers throughout the country are anxious for stocks, but makers are not quoting freely because of the demands for this material from Washington.

Acid, Nitric—Practically no spot material is offered in the open market on any degrees of nitric acid and prices named are nominal. The needs of the Government have absorbed all of the surplus stocks that may have been available, and with many orders still remaining unfilled manufacturers are reluctant to book any more business at any price. Prices range from 7¼c@7¾c a pound for the 36 degree nitric; 7⅞c@ 8⅛c a pound for the 38 degree; 9½c@10c a pound for the 40 degree, and 9¾c@10⅛c a pound for the 42 degree material.

Acid, Sulphuric—Nominal prices range from 2c to 3c a pound for the 66 degree material, and from 1¼c to 2½c a pound for the 50 degree. Only a few small spot quantities have been offered in the New York market during the week. The Government has stripped the market of stocks.

Alums—All spot and nearby alums are quoted with additional firmness this week with 4½c@4¾c a pound prevailing for the ammonium lump; 8½c@9¼c a pound for the potassium lump, 21c@22½c a pound for the potassium chrome, and 18½c@19½c a pound for the ammonium chrome. Because the production is far below normal offerings are not being made freely and future business is being taken on at higher prices than have been heard in this market for some time.

Aluminum Sulphate—Closing prices were from 2c to 3c a pound for the commercial, or low grade, and from 3½c to 4c a pound for the iron free, or high grade material. Besides the decided improvement noted in the spot market, much interest is also being shown on all forward positions, and it is stated that considerable business is now being booked at comparatively high prices.

Bleaching Powder—Additional activity is noted this week on bleaching powder. It is doubtful if holders of spot material would consider a price below 2½c a pound, and in some quarters as high as 2¾c a pound is heard. The market is firmer than for the past year. There is much consumer interest on all forward positions and delivery for over the year is named at higher figures. Large orders are said to have been placed from Washington.

Calcium Acetate—Few offerings are now heard and only nominal prices of $6.00@$6.05 per hundred pounds are named for acetate of lime. Producers say that there is no immediate relief in sight. The Government is supplied first. The demand is heavy and users everywhere are apparently uneasy over the outlook.

Copper Sulphate—The inquiry for copper sulphate is better and a stronger demand for spot material is reported from all directions. A good volume of business has passed toward consumers during the week and prices for the 98-99 large crystals have ranged from 8¾c@9c a pound with some asking even higher.

Lead Acetate—Nominally prices are unaltered from those of a week ago at 12¾c@13½c a pound for the brown sugar; 16½c@17½c a pound for the white crystals, according to quantity; 15¾c@16¼c a pound for the broken cakes, and 16¼c@17½c a pound for the granulated. Future business is quoted at higher levels and prices for delivery over the year are firm.

Potash, Caustic—From one or two directions it was stated that manufacturers were quoting 82½c a pound for shipment for the 88-92 per cent. material for over the first quarter of this year, and closing figures for spot were 62½c@64c a pound for the 70-75 per cent. material; 82½c@84c a pound for spot and nearby stocks of the 88-92 per cent., while the price of the 80-85 per cent. grade ranges from 81c to 82½c a pound. Trading has picked up considerably and there has been a steady movement toward consumers.

Potassium Prussiate—The consumer call for both the red and yellow prussiate of potash continues heavy. The shortage of steamer bottoms and high freight rates is responsible for the light importations as it is stated the production in Japan is larger than is has ever been. Prices are at unaltered levels of $2.25@$2.60 a pound for the red, and $1.25 to $1.30 a pound for the yellow.

Saltpetre—For the granulated material the prevailing price at the close was between 28½c and 29c a pound with a flat price of 29c a pound being asked for the powdered. The refined, or crystals continues to move in steady volume toward consumers at 31¼c@31½c a pound.

Soda, Caustic—Offerings as low as 5½c a pound were heard, but it could not be learned that any large sales had passed at that figure. In the neighborhood of 6c a pound seems to be nearer the prevailing price.

Soda Ash—Buying has been comparatively heavy and spot barrels have been well cleaned up. The price named in most quarters for barrels from works ranged between 3¼c to 3½c a pound. Stocks in bags are scarce, but by no means as firm as stocks in barrels, and prices heard at the close ranged from 3c to 3⅛c a pound.

Sodium, Nitrates—Although there has been a good inquiry for nitrate of soda during the week the demand has not been heavy and in some quarters slightly lower prices are named. Most holders are quoting at $4.40@$4.50 per hundred pounds for the technical and 6½c@6¾c a pound for the refined.

NEW DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANIES

The aggregate authorized capital of drug, chemical and dyestuff companies incorporated in January amounted to $11,125,000. New enterprises with capital of $50,000 and over included the following:

Breeden Drug Co., The, Tennessee	$ 50,000
Barnes Chemical Works, New Jersey	250,000
Dodee Dental Laboratory, New York	500,000
Cone, Frederick H., & Co., New York	1,000,000
Commercial Acetylene Supply Co., New Jersey	500,000
Dillocrosett, Inc.	50,000
Greef, R. H., & Co., New York	200,000
Heller & Merz Co., The, New Jersey	1,500,000
Ising, C. E., Corp'n, The, New York	100,000
Jennings & Co., Massachusetts	90,000
Ketol Co., The, New Jersey	50,000
Kingsbury Chemical Co., Delaware	200,000
Lasher, F. G., Co., New York	75,000
Millmor Chemical Works, Delaware	110,000
Mendelson Corp'n, The, New York	2,000,000
Manville Mfg. Corp'n, New York	300,000
Metals & Chemicals Corp'n, Delaware	100,000
Medical Mining Co., Oklahoma	200,000
Mohican Color Co., New York	200,000
National Chemical Co., North Carolina	350,000
United Chemical Co., Delaware	3,000,000
U. S. Sanitary Products Corp'n, Delaware	100,000
Williams & Cromwell Color Co., New York	100,000
Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc.	100,000
Total	$11,125,000

HEAVY DEMAND FOR DRUGS & CHEMICALS

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Pierre Jay, chairman, in reviewing trade conditions in this district says:

"The drug, dye and chemical industries report heavy demand, but have been much hampered by difficulty in obtaining supplies, lack of fuel and difficulties of delivery; also by the extreme cold weather, as many of their products are liable to damage by freezing.

"Production has been much interfered with by these conditions, many factories having been closed for days or even weeks at a time, and among the plants thus affected have been many which manufacture products essential for war purposes. The output of the hydro-electric plants at Niagara Falls has been redistributed among the several industries using the current, and priority given to plants manufacturing munitions or filling orders for the Government. In the steel industry reduced production is reported, aggravated by inability to forward promptly finished steel products.

"Activity is at the highest level in the textile manufacturing trades with business the heaviest in their history both as to value and quantity. Manufacturers of hosiery, underwear and knit goods are running factories full time. Cutlery manufacturers are rushed. Manufacturers of machinery are producing so heavily for Government use that the necessity for curtailment of sales to general trade is not improbable, and throughout the industries working on war materials there is as high a degree of activity as fuel and transportation facilities permit."

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

26357—A company in China wishes to purchase aniline dyes. It requests full information in regard to colors, etc., together with complete information in regard to packing, with shipping weights and measurements, if possible, and small samples. Also details of the terms on which a sole agency for China and Hongkong would be granted. Quotations may be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made by cash against documents in New York. Reference.

26363—A firm in China is in the market for aniline dyes, blue colors, and indigo paste especially desired. A trial order of 500 pounds will be placed, after which, if found satisfactory, larger orders will follow. If samples are sent for inspection, full directions as to exact methods of use are desired. Payment will be made by 60-day draft with documents attached. Correspondence may be in English. References.

New Incorporations

Millmor Chemical Works, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., capital $110,000. To manufacture and sell chemicals. Theodore C. Miller, Edward Greenberg, Brooklyn, N. Y., W. I. N. Lofland, Dover, Del.

Commercial Solvents Corp., Manhattan, capital $25,000. Chemicals, fertilizers, and agricultural implements. J. W. Woods, P. J. Blakistone, A. J. McConnell, 120 Broadway, New York City.

Engberg Drug Company, Bellingham, Wash., capital $25,000. M. D. Engberg and J. W. McArthur.

Hill Drug Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., capital $10,000. Simeon LeRoy and A. C. Hindman.

Denton Drug Co., Lewistown, Mont., capital $10,000. General drug business. J. D. Robinson, Pearl Robinson, J. L. Jenson and Albert Johnson.

City Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn., capital $6,000. E. M. Atkins, R. L. Williams, E. J. Atkins, A. M. Hampton and J. S. Atkins.

Demisurgical Supply Co., Inc., Paterson, N. J., capital $250,000. To manufacture drugs. Joseph E. Minchin, Geo. B. Miller, Ella B. Crandall, all of Paterson, N. J.

Alpo Distributing Agency, Manhattan, capital $10,000. Food, drugs, chemicals, and grocers' commodities. S. Smorodin, M. M. Miller, S. Berkowitz, 102 East Houston street, New York City.

M. P. Kuczor Co., Inc., Manhattan, capital $50,000. To deal in drugs and chemicals. M. P. Kuczor, Julius Stern, Alice P. Larson.

The Stillwell Laboratories, Inc., Manhattan, capital $3,000. Analytical and consulting chemists. Albert G. Stillwell, Ernest C. Moffett, Frederic C. Pitcher.

Economy Mercantile Corp., Manhattan, capital $100,000. Chemicals, soaps, laundry and linen supplies. J. Benjamin, I. N. Thurman, D. Gellar, 141 Broadway, New York City.

Atlantic Potash Corp., Dover, Del., capital $1,000,000. George W. Morgan, W. I. N. Loft and Frank Jackson, of Dover, Del.

Organic Products and Color Co., Elizabeth, N. J., capital $50,000. Dyestuffs. Seymour M. Hermann, Hugo Helburn, of New York and Charles B. Rasenberger, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capital Increases—Garfield Chemical and Mfg. Corp., Manhattan, from $50,000 to $1,000,000.

Carbonitrates Co., Pittsburg, Penna., from $7,500,000 to $10,000,000.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

DRUG SHIPMENTS DELAYED

Congestion in Freight Traffic Brings Trading to a Standstill—Codeine and Acetphenetidin Lower—Antipyrine, Bismuth, Salts, Bromides and Castor Oil Higher

Owing to lack of transportation facilities, business in drugs and chemicals was almost stagnant. Commodities for Government use were moved, however, being given priority. Scarcity of spot supplies and crude materials continue to force up prices. Antipyrine advanced $1, and bismuth salts, bromides and castor oil scored price gains.

Botanical drugs were quiet and buying was on a hand-to-mouth order, owing to high prices. Embargoes and deliveries on Government contracts tend to curtail trading.

Essential oils lacked animation and aside from narrow price fluctuations nothing of interest developed. Prices were sustained owing to lack of crude materials for the manufacture of some oils.

Codeine declined $1 an ounce. Acetphenetidin, also, was quoted lower, owing to aggressive selling.

In spices, few changes were noted and trading was of a routine nature. Spot goods are becoming scarce. Seeds and herbs were more active particularly for future delivery of Oriental commodities.

Medicinal gums attracted little attention and traders showed little inclination to buy or sell under present conditions.

In miscellaneous drugs and chemicals manufacturers are confronted with shipping difficulties and scarcity of crude materials. No important price changes have occurred and there is every probability of a general easing off in prices in the near future.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Original Packages)

Advanced

Amyl Acetate, 10c
Antipyrine, $1
Bismuth Salts, 20c
Bromides, 10c
Castor Oil, 4c
Cuttlefish Bone, French, 13c
Menthol, 5c
Mustard Seed, Sicily Brown ¾c
Paraffin Wax, ½c
Silver Nitrate, ⅛c

Declined

Acetphenetidin, 20c
Balsam Peru, 15c
Cantharides, Chinese, Russian, 6c and 20c
Codeine, $1
Gelatin, Silver Label, 8c
Ipecac Root, Cartagena, 5c
Oil of Peppermint, Bulk, 5c
Tin Bichloride, ¾c

Acetphenetidin—Prices weakened owing to sharper selling competition and in some quarters supplies were offered at $5.20 a pound. Other quotations ranged from $5.30@$5.60 a pound showing a decline of 20c compared with recent sales.

Alcohol, Wood—According to well informed interests no reduction in prices will be made by the Government before March 1. Prices rule steady at $1.35 for 95 per cent. and $1.40 a gallon for 97 per cent. Offerings are scant because of the freight blockade. Regular consumers will have no difficulty in purchasing supplies if they fill out a "questionnaire" blank, which will be passed upon by the War Trade Board.

Antipyrine—The market was firmer owing to smaller supplies and a steady increase in inquiries. Sellers raised spot quotations $1 to $21@$22 a pound.

Amyl Acetate—The market closed firmer under a further curtailment of supplies and steady inquiries. Prices were raised 10c a gallon to $5.35, while some holders are asking $5.40 a gallon.

Arsenic—The spot market is strong owing to railroad embargoes which restrict deliveries. The demand is urgent and prices are purely nominal at 16c@17c a pound for spot parcels of red. In some quarters buyers paid premiums over current prices. Nothing is being done in forward positions and deliveries on some outstanding contracts for December are still held up by the shipping congestion.

Balsam—The market for Peru has declined under freer offerings, which were made at $3.65@$3.70 a pound, showing a loss of 15c a pound.

Bismuth Salts—Higher prices abroad and scant stocks here, caused the salts to be quoted at $3.50 a pound for citrated, U. S. P., with other varieties held at former current prices.

Bromides—Prices were raised 10c a pound by manufacturers except on sodium, ammonium and strontium. The advance is explained by curtailed stocks and higher cost of production. Makers are quoting ammonium and sodium in bulk at 76c and 66c a pound, but for 50-pound lots, in bulk, in one delivery 75c and 65c a pound is named. Potassium granular and strontium crystals are held at $1.36 and 76c a pound.

Camphor—The trend of the market is decidedly firm under bullish advices from primary points, particularly for Japan supplies. Sellers are still quoting 2½ lb. slabs at 82c a pound, but under scant offerings sales were limited to small quantities. The Japanese Government will make no further offerings for the next ninety days. Spot quotations in London are 3 shillings 10 pence for 2½-pound slabs.

Cantharides—The market for Chinese flies is easier under brisk selling competition and increased offerings. Spot parcels were offered 6c lower, at 84c@98c a pound. For the Russian, prices were lowered 20c a pound in response to more liberal offerings. Importers are quoting from $4@$4.20 a pound as to quality.

Castor Oil—Pressers advanced prices 4c a pound because of the active demand and a marked curtailment of spot stocks. Offerings range from 29c@30c a pound for No. 1 in barrels.

Codeine—More aggressive selling competition, due to recent large arrivals from England, resulted in reductions of $1 an ounce to the basis of $10.05 an ounce, in one ounce vials for lots of 10 ounces, while lesser quantities closed at 15c an ounce higher. Makers are not booking contracts or orders for forward delivery.

Codliver Oil—Prices are very firm and in many quarters predictions of a rise to $100 a barrel for Newfoundland are being made. Norwegian oil is held at $125 @$135 a barrel. Newfoundland oil is $82@$85 a barrel.

Colchicum Root—The spot market is stronger on reports from Marseilles. Some holders continue to quote $2.75 while others are asking $3 a pound.

Cuttlefish Bone—The market for French bone is stronger under smaller arrivals from abroad. Holders raised spot quotations 13c to $1.42@$1.43 a pound for large bone, while small bones are held at $1.27@$1.28 a pound.

Gelatin—Silver label closed slightly lower under larger offerings and a light inquiry. Sellers lowered prices 8c to $1.37@$1.42 a pound. Gold label is still nominal.

Glycerin, Dynamite—Inquiries are larger for nearby deliveries and spot parcels are held at 65c a pound, drums included. In the west prices were a shade lower owing to uncertain shipping facilities.

Glycerin, Refined—The movement is confined to small lots of chemically pure, but quotations are firm at 67½c in drums and 69c a pound in tins. In the west, supplies were obtainable on the spot at 65c and a shade below.

Ipecac Root—Prices eased off for Cartagena root. Sellers offered spot supplies more freely 5c lower at $2.98@$3.05 a pound.

Juniper Berries—Holders of spot lots repeated former prices ranging from 6c@7c a pound, but buyers are holding aloof pending further market developments.

Menthol—A stronger sentiment among holders was apparent. Toward the close of the market prices were advanced 5c to $3.25@$3.50 a pound.

Mercury—Leading selling agents continue to quote a wide range of prices from $125@$135 a flask of 75 pounds. Spot delivery is offered from one quarter at $130 a flask.

Morphine—Manufacturers are repeating former prices of $12.80 an ounce for sulphate in 25-ounce lots in cans. The heavy demand by the Government is absorbing supplies. Second hands are exacting premiums over makers' prices.

Mustard Seed—Sicily brown seed was advanced ¾c under smaller stocks and a better demand. Importers are quoting 15¾c@18c a pound.

Oil of Peppermint—Increased offerings resulted in a reduction of 5c a pound. Sellers are offering spot parcels at $3.20 a pound.

Opium—Spot parcels are firm and importers continue to quote $32@$35 a pound for granular and powdered U. S. P. Offerings were made of Persian gum to arrive at $27@$30 a pound.

Paraffine Wax—Owing to the strong position of high grade crude oils and a marked curtailment of production, prices on all grades of wax have been advanced by leading refiners. Orders are being booked for limited supplies on the basis of 13c a pound for 125 degrees melting point.

Quinine—Stocks are limited and supplies in second hands are held at a premium. Makers repeat former prices of 75c an ounce for the sulphate in lots of 100-ounce tins and over, in one delivery.

Silver Nitrate—Manufacturers advanced quotations ⅛c to 56½c an ounce for 500 ounces and over. The rise was attributed to a corresponding rise in silver.

Tin Bichloride—Manufacturers lowered quotations ¾c to 24c a pound, for supplies in barrels. The decline was principally due to a steady decrease in demand.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF OIL INDUSTRY

President Wilson has issued a proclamation extending to all manufacturers and distributers of fuel oil, including gas oil, whose gross annual sales exceed 100,000 barrels, the licensing system of the United States Fuel Administration. This plan of control marks the inauguration of Government regulation of the oil industry.

Thurston V. V. Ely, general manager of H. R. Lathrop & Company, is travelling through the ecntral West investigating the prospects for supplies of many crude drugs which are at present unobtainable in the New York market. A general survey of the situation is to be made by Mr. Ely regarding the coming season.

Market Brevities

Fire, on January 30, destroyed the plant of the S. B. Goff Medicine Company, 217-19 South Second street, Camden, N. J., with loss estimated at $30,000.

Widenmann, Broiches & Co., Ltd., London, England, dealers in fine and heavy chemicals, etc., have opened an office in this city, at 52 Broadway, with G. A. Berenger in charge.

Fire recently damaged the plant of the Kalbfleisch Chemical Company, Third avenue and Baltic street, Elizabeth, N. J. The blaze started in the tower building of the sulphuric acid works.

The J. S. Heller Company, 62 William street, New York, manufacturer of chemicals, has acquired a factory building at 289-91 Webster avenue, Jersey City, N. J., to provide for increased capacity.

Frederick Boehm, Ltd., of Edinburgh and London, obtained an award of $2,000 and costs in litigation over a contract shipment of lithopone, filed against the Port Morris Chemical Works, Inc., of New York, recently.

The Kali Manufacturing Company, 1406 North Front street, Philadelphia, Pa., manufacturer of soluble oils and other textile chemicals, is planning to increase its capital from $5,000 to $50,000 to provide for expansion.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., has been incorporated in the State of Illinois with a capital of $1,800,000. William W. Watson will represent the company in Chicago with offices at 357 West Erie street.

The United States Industrial Alcohol Company, 27 William street, New York, manufacturer of distilled spirits for industrial and medical uses, has filed articles of incorporation under Illinois laws with a capital of $18,000,000, to operate in the latter state. At the present time the company has a large distillery in Peoria.

Madero Brothers, Inc., have filed suit in the First District Municipal Court, New York City, against Ralph L. Fuller & Company to obtain the sum of $247.98, alleged due on a bill for three cars of caustic soda. The defendant deducted this amount in paying the bill for the caustic, claiming that Madero Brothers had owed them this on a long past due invoice.

A raid at 204 Mulberry street, Newark, last Sunday by three United States revenue agents revealed an opium refining shop being operated by Lee Tong, a sixty-four year old Chinaman. Opium worth $2,000 was found hidden in the rooms and was seized. It is believed that the prisoner is a leading figure in the illicit opium distribution among the Chinamen in the Eastern states.

The United States Government is planning for the immediate erection of a large plant at Tyrone, Pa., to be devoted to the manufacture of alcohol and other chemicals from the liquor with which wood is cooked. The new plant, which will be constructed on the property of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, will give employment to about 250 hands for initial operations, and arrangements are being made for the West Virginia company to take over and operate the works as soon as the Government desires.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk	lb.	—	.80
Acetone	lb.	.35	— .36
Acetphenetidin	lb.	5.30	— 5.60
*Aconitine, ⅛-oz. vials	ea.	—	— —
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	—	— .57
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.93
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.05
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.35	— 1.37
97 p.c.	gal.	1.40	— 1.42
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	—	— .71
188 proof	gal	—	— .72
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	— .32
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .30
Meal	lb.	.34	— .35
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	lb.	—	— .80
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.80	— .90
*Metallic	lb.	—	— 2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .35
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	24.00	—27.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.80	— .85
Benzoate, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	—	—11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	—	— 1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom.,U.S.kegs,powd	lb.	.11	— .12
Resub., Cubes	lb.	—	— .33
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.20
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 7.00
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	—	— 1.15
Persulphate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk	gal.	5.35	— 5.40
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.14	— .15
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur	lb.	.50	— .52
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.28	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .34
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .66
White	lb.	.16	— .16½
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P.,1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.51	— 1.00
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	—	— —
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	3.35	— 3.50
St. Thomas	gal.	3.85	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.30
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

SODIUM SULPHIDE
FUSED & CRYSTALS
BORAX - Powdered
POTASH ALUM (Iron Free)
ALL BELOW THE MARKET.
CAREX CO. 309 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07¾	— .08¾
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	.09	— .09½
Bromine, U.S.P., tins	lb.	—	— 1.00
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.50	—12.75
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 7.55
Phosphate	oz.	15.00	—15.75
Sulphate	oz.	16.00	—16.40
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 2.25
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip	lb.	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	—	— 1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd. bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— .84½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .85½
16's in 1-lb. carton		—	— .86
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .87½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	.86	— .87½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .85
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	—	— .82
Monobromated	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.94	— .98
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Russian	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Powdered	lb.	4.60	— 4.65
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.07½	— .08
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	— .49
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. 25-lb. jars	lb.	—	— 1.65
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.04½	— .05
Wood, powdered	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.14½	— .17
Chloroform, drums	lb.	.63	— .65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk.	oz.	—	— .94
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— 3.45
Civet	oz.	2.40	— 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, alkaloid, 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochloride, large cryst., bulk	oz.	—	— 9.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.25	— .26
Cases, fingers	lb.	.29	— .30
Codeine, alk., 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	—10.05
Bulk	oz.	—	—11.05
Nitrate, 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 9.05
Bulk	oz.	—	— 9.95
Phosphate, 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 7.55
Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.30
Sulphate, 1-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 8.10
Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.10
Collodion, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans	lb.	.45	— .46
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.26	— .29
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Spanish Apples		.29	— .34
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	—	— .70
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Corrosive, Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	23.75	—24.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .54½
Powdered, 99 p.c.		—	— .54
Creosote, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	lb.	26.00	—27.50
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.20	— .21
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.39	— .41
Jewelers large	lb.	1.42	— 1.43
Small	lb.	1.27	— 1.28

*Nominal.

Cuttlefish Bone, French	lb.	.39	— .41
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.34	— .59
Reeds	lb.	3.95	— 4.05
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.70
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.77	— .80
Spanish	lb.	.77	— .80
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .27
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .34
Washed	lb.	—	— .32
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.39
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .21
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.37	— 1.42
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.67½	— .68
C.P. in cans	lb.	.69	— .69½
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.65	— .66
Saponification, loose	lb.	.50	— .52
Soap, Lye, loose	lb.	.44	— .43
Grains of Paradise	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Guarana	lb.	.93	— 1.00
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	gross	—	— —
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime	lb.	.55	— .57
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime	lb.	.26	— .27
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.50
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.50
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—20.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Ichthyol	lb.	—	— —
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.30	— 4.40
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Isinglass, American	lb.	.79	— .80
Japanese	lb.	.46	— .56
Russian	lb.	4.40	— 5.00
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Kola Nuts, Wst Indies	lb.	.14	— .15
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.34	— .39
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.44	— .49
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.25	— .29
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .54
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.17	— .21
Glycerophosphate		—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Ovide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	lb.	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.		3.25	— 3.50
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .75
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.62	— .68
Manna, large flake	lb.	.90	— .95
Small flake	lb.	.75	— .77
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	125.00	—135.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .83
Powdered	lb.	—	— .85
Blue Ointment, 30 p. c.	lb.	—	— .86
50 p. c.	lb.	—	— 1.18
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.20
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17½	—.19½
Morphine, Acet. 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—12.80
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—12.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	—15.90
Ethyl, Hydrochloride,1-oz.v.oz.		—	—18.05
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.24	— .25
Irish	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	20.00	—20.25
Grain Cab	oz.	18.75	—19.00
Tonquin	oz.	31.25	—31.75
Druggists	oz.	30.00	—32.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	—	— .22
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
*Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—30.00
*Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—30.00
Granular	lb.	32.00	—35.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	32.00	—35.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.43	— .44
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04¾	—.05
Cream	lb.	.08	— .08½
Lily White	lb.	.09½	—.10
Snow White	lb.	.12	— .12½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	9.25	—10.25
*Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Red	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
*Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v.	gr.	—	— —
Piperin	lb.	13.00	—18.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.85	— .95
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Bicarb.	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.60
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	4.05	— 4.10
Salicylate	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	1.31	— 1.32
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Second Hands	oz.	.84	— .85
*Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
*German	oz.	—	— —
*Java	lb.	—	— —
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .57
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.39	— .40
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	25.00	—27.00
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.65
Sandalwood	lb.	—	— —
Ground		—	— —
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	36.40	—37.50
Powdered	lb.	37.00	—37.75
Scammony, resin	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.		.30	— .30½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .56½
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.38	— .41
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	— .19½
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.14	— .15
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.12	— .13
Sodium, Acetate,U.S.P.,gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	4.50	— 4.90
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.02½	—.03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.65	— .66
Cacodylate	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst.	lb.	—	— .67
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .77
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.65	— 2.70
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recrystalized	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .90
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	—	— .12
Tungstate	lb.	—	— —
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Strontium Bromide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .76
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Strychnine Alkd,cryst,¼vial	oz.	—	— 2.35
Acetate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	—	— .50
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots		1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	12.95	—13.50
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	3.70	— 4.00
Flounr	100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.15
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Tamarinds	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Kegs	per keg	3.90	— 4.00
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.66	— .69
Casks	lb.	.60½	— .61
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.56	— .60
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	15.50	— 16.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	—16.55
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.24¼	— .25¼
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.85	— .85½
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.65	— 3.75
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .13
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vaniflin	oz.	.75	— .80
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.23
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.41	— .44

*Nominal.

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c.	lb.	.11	— .12½
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.34¾	— .36
*Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex. Toluol	lb.	—	— 6.00
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
*Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.54	— .55
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.60	— .61
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.57	— .58
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.55	— .56
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35

*Nominal.

Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.75	— .75½
Powdered	lb.	.75½	— .76
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.53	— .55
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys		.02¾	— .03½
Nitrict, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09¾	— .10½
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst.,, bbls.	lb.	.46	— .50
*Picric, kegs	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	—	— .06
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— 1.35
Stearic, triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .25½
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.78	— .80
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.77½	— .79

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.75	—15.00
Artificial, chlorine traces.	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Free from chlorine	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Amber, crude	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Rectified	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Anise	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Bay	lb.	2.40	— 2.60
Bergamot	lb.	5.75	— 6.25
Synthetic	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native,cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.15	— .16
Japanese, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Caraway	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
*Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Lead Free	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.25
Cedar Leaf	lb.	—	— 1.25
Cedar Wood	lb.	.18	— .19
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	—24.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.52	— .54
Java	lb.	.75	— .77
*Cloves, cans	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Bottles	lb.	3.35	— 3.40
Copaiba	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Coriander	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Cubebs	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cumin	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Erigeron	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.60	— .75
Fennel, sweet	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Bourbon	lb.	5.40	— 5.45
Turkish	lb.	4.40	— 4.60
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Hemlock	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	14.50	—16.00
Twice rect.	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender Flowers	lb.	5.25	— 5.75
Spike	lb.	.90	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.65	— 1.10
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	.97½	— 1.05
Lemongrass	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Limes, Expressed	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Distilled	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Linaloe	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Mustard, natural	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	60.00	—75.00
Petale	lb.	80.00	—90.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—25.00
Nutmeg	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.60	— 2.85
Orris	oz.	4.00	— 5.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.25	— .30
*Patchouli	lb.	26.00	—30.00
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.15	— 1.40

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Bulk	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Pimento	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	24.50	—28.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.50	— 4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .45
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	13.00	—13.50
West Indian	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	—	— 1.65
Artificial	lb.	.28	— .29
***Savin**	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
*Spruce	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Tansy	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
White, French	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Wintergreen, leaves, true	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.90	— .95
Wormseed	lb.	—	— 9.00
Wormwood	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	26.00	—28.00
Manila	lb.	26.00	—28.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
***Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)**	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Imported	lb.	—	—16.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.65	— .68
South American	lb.	.94	— .98
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.90	— 6.25
Oregon	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Peru	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Tolu	lb.	.95	— 1.05

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.59	— .65
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .20
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.27	— .30
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .12
Buckthorn	lb.	.22	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	.60	— .65
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.13	— .14
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.11	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.08	— .09
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	1.00	— 1.30
Broken	lb.	.72	— .76
Yellow "quills"	lb.	.56	— .57
***Broken**	lb.	—	— —
*Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	— .33
***Maracaibo, yellow, powd.**	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango	lb.	.12	— .12½
Cotton Root	lb.	.10	— .12
Cramp, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.11	— .12
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.08	— .08½
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06½	— .07
Lemon Peel	lb.	.08½	— .09
Mezereon	lb.	.20½	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.05½	— .07½
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Sweet	lb.	.13½	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12	— .12½
Northern	lb.	.14	— .15
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	— —
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.39	— .40
Soap, whole	lb.	.09½	— .10
Cut	lb.	.16	— .16½
Crushed	lb.	.10½	— .11
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .46
of Tree	lb.	.15	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	— .09½
White	lb.	.14	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.08	— .09
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04

*Nominal.

Wild Cherry	lb.	.11	— .15
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	— .05

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .49
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Surinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.60	— 5.70
Cuts	lb.	3.45	— 3.85
Bourbon	lb.	2.05	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.70	— 3.90
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Green label	lb.	1.30	— 1.40

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.94	— .96
XX	lb.	1.14	— 1.18
Powdered	lb.	1.06	— 1.11
Fish	lb.	.11	— .13
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.32	— .35
Juniper	lb.	.06	— .07
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.10	— .10½
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.16	— .18
***Sloe**	lb.	—	— —
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Borage	lb.	.60	— .65
*Calendula	lb.	—	— —
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.45	— .50
Roman	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.31	— .32
Dogwood	lb.	.14	— .15
Elder	lb.	.30	— .31
Insect, open	lb.	.30	— .35
Closed	lb.	.39	— .40
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.34	— .38
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.45	— .50
*Kousso	lb.	—	— —
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.17	— .18
Select	lb.	.29	— .35
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Malva, blue	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Black	lb.	.53	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.20	— 1.24
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .05½
Patchouli	lb.	.73	— .80
Poppy, red	lb.	.98	— 1.20
Rosemary	lb.	.53	— .59
Saffron, American	lb.	.47	— .50
Valencia	lb.	12.45	—12.50
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.40	— .41
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.80	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.55	— .60
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafetida, whole, U. S. P.	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
***Chicle, Mexican**	lb.	.80	— .85
Damar Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .23
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .28
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	—	— 2.00
Guaiac	lb.	.38	— .48
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.43	— .44
Kino	lb.	—	— .75
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Myrrh, select	lb.	.49	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.42	— .43
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.17	— .19
Sandarac	lb.	.50	— .52
***Senegal, picked**	lb.	.36	— .42
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	11.40	—11.60
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Tragacanth, Aleppy firsts	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Seconds	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Thirds	lb.	1.40	— 1.70

*Nominal.

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.34	— .70
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.18	— .20
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Long	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
American	lb.	.75	— .90
Catnip	lb.	.07	— .10
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.41	— .42
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
*Truxillo	lb.	—	— —
Coltsfoot	lb.	.19	— .21
*Conium	lb.	—	— —
Corn Silk	lb.	.09¼	— .10¼
Damiana	lb.	.16	— .18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.19	— .20
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.44	— .45
*Imported	lb.	.70	— .73
Eucalyptus	lb.	.09½	— .11
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.20	— .21
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	— .11½
*Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Henna	lb.	.23	— .24
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.25	— .28
Laurel	lb.	.13¼	— 13¼
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.46	— .49
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .08½
Matico	lb.	.27	— .30
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
*French	lb.	—	— —
Pennyroyal	lb.	.15½	— .24
Peppermint, American	lb.	.16	— .20
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
Prince's Pine	lb.	.12	— .15
Plantain	lb.	.10¾	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.10	— 7.40
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.13	— .14
Rue	lb.	.38½	— .48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek	lb.	.31	— .33
Spanish	lb.	.19½	— .19¾
Savory	lb.	.27	— .27½
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.79	— .82
Half Leaf	lb.	.66	— .73
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .41
Tinnevelly	lb.	.15	— .22
Pods	lb.	.17	— .19
Squaw Vine	lb.	.20	— .25
Skullcap	lb.	.15½	— .17½
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20½	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.22½	— .23½
Sunflower, Jap	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Domestic	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Tansy	lb.	.09	— .11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.09	— .12
French	lb.	.12½	— .13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	— .07
Wormwood	lb.	.24	— .27
Yerba Santa	lb.	.06½	— .07½

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.50	— .54
Whole	lb.	.37	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.45	— .50
*German	lb.	—	— —
Arnica	lb.	.70	— .75
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.11	— .12
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .15
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.55	— 3.80
Berberis, aq.	lb.	—	— .16
Beth	lb.	.16	— .20
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Beth	lb.	.16	— .20
Blood	lb.	.15	— .22

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	.27	— .30
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .50
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	— .24
American	lb.	.16	— .19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.40	— 2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.15	— .18
Blue	lb.	.08	— .10
Colchicum	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Colombo, whole	lb.	.16	— .20
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.12	— .12½
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.40	— .42
American	lb.	.35	— .38
Doggrass Dom.-Rock Co.	lb.	.75	— .95
Cut	lb.	.28	— .32
Echinacea	lb.	.28	— .32
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .10
Galangal	lb.	.18	— .20
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Bleached	lb.	.24	— .25
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Northwestern	lb.	15.00	—18.00
Southern	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Golden Seal	lb.	4.80	— 5.00
Powdered	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.26	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Powdered	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Rio	lb.	3.05	— 3.20
Jalap, whole	lb.	.48	— .51
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .54
Kava Kava	lb.	.17½	— .19
*Lady Slipper	lb.	.80	— .90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .23
Lovage, American	lb.	.40	— .50
Manaca	lb.	.25	— .27
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .12
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.60	— 2.65
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.20	— .21
Verona	lb.	.17	— .18
Finger	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Pareira Brava	lb.	—	— .40
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	.41	— .42
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.26	— .27
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.69	— .74
American	lb.	.20	— .22
Mexican	lb.	.58	— .65
Senega, Northern	lb.	.78	— .83
Southern	lb.	.90	— .95
Serpentaria	lb.	.45	— .50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.15	— .18
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada, natural	lb.	.34	— .42
Stripped	lb.	.40	— .46
Spikenard	lb.	.30	— .40
Squill, white	lb.	.15	— .16
Stillingia	lb.	.12	— .14
Stone	lb.	—	— .07
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10⅞	— .11
China	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Madras	lb.	.08¾	— .09¼
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.33	— .39
True (Aletris)	lb.	.40	— .43
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
*English	lb.	—	— —
*German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.85	— .90
Yellow Dock	lb.	.11	— .14
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.09	— .11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.35	— .36
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.23½	— .23¾
Star	lb.	—	— —
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Smyrna	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
South American	lb.	—	— .08⅝
Caraway, African	lb.	.58	— .59
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.75	— 1.60
Celery	lb.	.27	— .27½
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.15½	— .15¾
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.17¾	— .18
Bombay	lb.	.14¾	— .15
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.18	— .18½
Malta	lb.	.17½	— .18
Mogador	lb.	.18¼	— .18½
Morocco	lb.	.16	— .16½
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, French	lb.	.14	— .14¼
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole	per bbl.	14.00	—14.25
Ground	lb.	.07½	— .08
Foenugreek	lb.	.10½	— .11
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	— .06
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.07	— .08
Larkspur	lb.	.22½	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.21¾	— .23½
Millet, rec'l'd, yellow	lb.	.04¾	— .04½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.16¼	— .17½
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.14½	— .15
California, brown	lb.	.16	— .16½
Chinese	lb.	.09¼	— .10
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.16¼	— .17½
English, yellow	lb.	.17¾	— .18½
*German, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Sicily, brown	lb.	.15¾	— .18
Parsley	lb.	.17¾	— .19½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Russian, blue	lb.	70	— .71
*Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Quince, select	lb.	.88	— 1.00
Rape, English	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	—	— —
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.14½	— .15
Stavesacre	lb.	.22½	— .23
Stramonium	lb.	.29	— .39
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Kombe	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Sunflower, large	lb.	.06¼	— .06⅜
Small	lb.	.06	— .06⅛
Worm, American	lb.	.05¾	— .07
Levant	lb.	.59	— .64

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.22½	— .23
China, Selected, cs.	lb.	.15	— .15½
Saigon rolls, No. 1	lb.	.49	— .50
Capsicum, African	lb.	.14½	— .15
Japan	lb.	.10½	— .11
Cassia Buds	lb.	.16	— .16¼
Chilies, Japan	lb.	.13	— .14
Mombasa	lb.	.25	— .26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .32
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.52	— .53
Penang, No. 1	lb.	.65	— .70
Zanzibar	lb.	.45	— .46
Ginger, African	lb.	.14	— .14½
Cochin	lb.	.16	— .19
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.24	— .24½
Unbleached	lb.	.18	— .22
Japan	lb.	.12¾	— .13
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.53	— .54
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.43	— .47
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.25	— .25½
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.27	— .28
Spanish	lb.	.19½	— .23½
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.23½	— .24
White	lb.	.28¾	— .29
Pimento	lb.	.06¼	— .06⅞

WAXES

Bees, white	lb.	.67	— .70
Yellow, crude	lb.	.36	— .37
Yellow, refined	lb.	.44	— .46
*Candelilla	lb.	.43	— .45
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.75	— .77
No. 1	lb.	.71	— .74
No. 2	lb.	.61	— .63
No. 3	lb.	.53	— .55
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.15	— .20
White	lb.	.18	— .20
Japan	lb.	.17½	— .18
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Substitute	lb.	—	— .28
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .75
*Green	lb.	.85	— .95
*Refined, white	lb.	.80	— .85
*Domestic	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, yellow	lb.	.70	— .80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	.22¼	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.23½	— .24
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .25½

*Nominal.

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	lb.	.05¾	— .06¼
56 p.c.	lb.	.11	— .12¼
70 p.c.	lb.	.14½	— .15¼
80 p.c.	lb.	.19¾	— .21¼
Glacial	lb.	.34½	— .36
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .05¼
Powdered	lb.	.04¾	— .05½
Potash, lump	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Chrome	lb.	.21	— .22½
Ground	lb.	.08¼	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09½
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	— .04
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .03
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06½	— .07½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.14	— .15½
Granulated, white	lb.	.15½	— .16¼
Lump	lb.	.17	— .18½
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03¼	— .03½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p. c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	70.00	—90.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		6.00	— 6.05
Bleaching powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran. second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .09½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .10
Second hands	lb.	.08⅛	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.30
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12¾	— .13½
White cryst.	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Granulated	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	— .35
Paste	lb.	.15	— .18
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¼
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	42.00	—45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	51.00	—53.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02¾	— .03⅛
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.03	— .04
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07¼	— .07¾
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07⅞	— .07⅞
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08½	— .09
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09¾	— .10⅛
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.44	— .45
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83½	— .84½
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	— .75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	41½	— .43
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .44
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. perton	ton	350.00	—375.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.25	— 2.60
Yellow	lb.	1.25	— 1.30

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.28½	.29
Refined	lb.	.31¾	.31½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		3.00	3.10
In bbls.	100 lbs.	3.15	3.50
Caustic, dom., 76 p. c.	100 lbs.	5.80	6.25
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	8.10	8.40
Sodium Bichromate	lb.	.17½	.18¼
Bisulphate	lb.	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am.	100lbs.	1.15	1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.18	.20½
Cyanide	lb.	.38	.45
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.50	4.75
Refined	lb.	.06½	.06¾
Nitrite	lb.	.34	.35
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.38	.40
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.25	4.75
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	.75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.04½	.05
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	3.85	4.00
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	50.00
Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	Nominal	
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	42.00	45.00
Oleum	ton	75.00	90.00
Battery Acid, car'sper 100	lbs.	3.00	3.50

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	3.75	4.25
Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	3.00	3.25
Acid H	lb.	2.00	2.75
Acid Metanilic		—	—
Acid, Naphthionic, crude	lb.	1.10	1.20
Refined	lb.	1.40	1.60
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	—
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.32	.34
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	3.50	4.25
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	4.10	5.10
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	.27	.28
Aniline Salts	lb.	.33	.35
Aniline for red	lb.	1.10	1.15
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	3.75	5.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	4.75	5.25
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.75	1.80
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.30	1.50
Benzoate of Soda	lb.	6.10	6.50
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.35	.41
*Benzol, (90 p.c.)	gal.	Nominal	
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	2.50
Chlorabenzol	lb.	—	.31
Cumidine	lb.	—	—
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	10.00
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	—
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	.40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	.16
p Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.13	.14
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60	.64
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	.35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	.50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	.56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	.75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.52	.56
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.58	.60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	1.05
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	—
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	.52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09½	.09⅞
Balls	lb.	.10½	.11⅛
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.75	2.10
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	.65	.75
Sublimed	lb.	.86	.89
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.65	.75
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	1.75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.10	1.25
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	.22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	.56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	.65
p.Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.50	1.75
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.55	.65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.75	.85
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.50	1.75
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	1.25
Phenol	lb.	.54	.55
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	4.75	5.75
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—

* Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	10.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	2 50
Tolidin	lb.	2.50	2.83
Toluidine	lb.	1.00	1.10
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.00	2.25
Toluol, pure	lb.	5.25	6.00
Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	4.50	5.00
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	.40
Xylol	gal.	.35	.50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.50	1.75
Acid Blue	lb.	2.25	3.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.75	3.75
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.50	8.50
Acid Orange	lb.	.60	1.00
Acid Orange II	lb.	.65	1.10
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.25	1.50
Acid Red	lb.	1.30	1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.20	2.20
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.40	1.40
Alizarin Blue	lb.	6 00	8.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	8.50	9.50
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.00	8.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	8.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.40	7.40
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.25	6.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.00	3.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	4.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	2.75	5.00
Auramine	lb.	3.50	5.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.00	1.25
Bismarck Brown F.	lb.	1.25	1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.25	3.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.25	1.75
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	3.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.60	3.00
Chrome Red	lb.	2.50	3.00
Crysamine Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.20
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.00	1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	.90	1.00
Congo Red	lb.	2.25	2.75
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	7.50
Direct Black	lb.	.90	1.10
Direct Blue	lb.	2.50	3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	2.00	5.75
Direct Brown	lb.	1.75	2.25
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.90	3.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	5.25
Direct Red	lb.	2.10	2.50
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	4.00
Direct Violet	lb.	3.00	4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	4.60	5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	2.00	3.75
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2.75	3.25
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	3.10
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.50	4.00
Fuchsine Crystals	lb.	8.00	15.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	11.00	13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.60	2.00
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	4.25	5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	2.50
Induline	lb.	1.10	1.75
Magenta	lb.	9.50	11.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.40
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	6.00
Methylene Blue, tech	lb.	3.25	4.25
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	3.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	1.25
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.75	1.25
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.75	1.05
Jet	lb.	.80	1.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.50	7.00
Oil Black	lb.	.85	1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.50
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	1.50
Ponceau	lb.	1.75	2.50
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.50	4.75
Soluble Blue	lb.	9.00	25.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	.42	.60

* Nominal.

Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.90	1.00
Sulphur Black 100 p.c	lb.	1.25	2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	2.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.30	2.75
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	2.75	3.25
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.50	.65
Sulphur Green	lb.	2.00	3.00
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.50
Tartrazine	lb.	1.25	1.75
Wool Orange	lb.	1.00	2.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	6.00
Victoria Blue, base	lb.	10.00	14.00
Victoria Green	lb.	13.00	16.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.75	8.25
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	2.25

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33½	.34½
Seed	lb.	.11	.14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.54	.58
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.50	3.25
Oudes	lb.	2.75	3.00
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	3.10
Madras	lb.	1.10	1.50
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	.29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	—
Chinese	lb.	.25	.26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08½	.09½
Aleppey	lb.	.10¾	.11¼
Pubna	lb.	.08½	.09½
China	lb.	.07¾	.08¼

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	.20
Fustic, chips	ton	45.00	50.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	.05
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	.10
Logwood Sticks	lb.	38.00	41.00
Chips	lb.	.03	.03¾
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	.17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	.17
Triple	lb.	.18	.20
Concentrated	lb.	.21	.26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.18	.20
Liquid	lb.	.09½	.10
Tablet	lb.	.11½	.13
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.18	.24
Concentrated	lb.	—	.38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	1.50
Fustic	lb.	.13½	.15½
Gall	lb.	—	.18
Hematine	lb.	.09½	.10½
Crystals	lb.	.20	.28
*Hypernic, liquid	lb.	—	—
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50½	.54
For wool	lb.	.30½	32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.19	.21
Crystals	lb.	.19	.24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.09¼	.12
Contract	lb.	.09	.10½
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	.25
Paste	lb.	.06	.12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.07	.07¼
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.64	.65
Domestic	lb.	.55	.57
Prussian Blue	lb.	.80	.90
Soluble	lb.	.95	1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	.16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.15¾	.16¼

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	64.00	70.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Ground	ton	—	17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan	ton	94.00	98.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	39.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	64.00

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls	lb.	.02¼ — .02¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½ — .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	— — —
Clarified	lb.	— — —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan	lb.	.09¾ — .11
Common	lb.	.21 — .21½
Cubes, No. 1	lb.	.23½ — 25
No. 2	lb.	.21 — .21½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½ — .04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 — .03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 — .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08 — .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 — .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¼ — .02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06 — .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 — .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¼ — .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05¼ — .06¾
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	— — —
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½ — .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09 — .11
Clarified	lb.	.10 — .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 — .01¾
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.07 — .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.06 — 1.08
*Domestic, prime	gal.	1.00 — 1.02
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	90.00 —95.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00 125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.21 — .23
*English	lb.	.22 — .24
German	lb.	— — —
Neutral	lb.	— — —
Horse	lb.	.17 — .17½
Lard, prime winter	gal.	2.30 — 2.35
Off prime	gal.	1.85 — 1.90
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.50 — 1.55
No. 1	gal.	1.45 — 1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.40 — 1.45
Menhaden, Light, strained	gal.	1.03 — 1.05
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.05 — 1.07
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.07 — 1.09
*Northern, crude	gal.	— — —
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	— — .95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.00 — 3.05
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.90 — 2.95
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.80 — 2.85
Dark	gal.	1.75 — 1.80
Prime	gal.	2.00 — 2.25
Oleo Oil	lb.	.22 — .24
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80 — .85
*Jaw	gal.	24.00 —25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.16 — .16½
Saponified	lb.	.16 — .16½
Sod Oil	lb.	.11 — .12
*Sperm, bleached winter 38 deg., cold tes	gal.	— — 2.15
45 deg., cold test	gal.	— — 2.10
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	— — 2.05
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23 — .23½
Double pressed	lb.	.24 — .24½
Triple pressed	lb.	.25½ — .26
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.60 — 1 65
*Prime	gal.	1 55 — 1.60
*Whale, natural	gal.	1.15 — 1.20
*Bleached, winter	gal.	1.20 — 1.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.29 — .35
Cases	lb.	.30 — .36
No. 3	lb.	.28 — .29
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.18½ — .18¾
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.17¾ — .18
Cochin, bbls.	lb.	.19¼ — .19½
Tanks	lb.	.18½ — .18¾
*Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	— —22.52
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	.18½ — .19
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills	lb.	.17½ — .18
Summer, yellow, prime	lb.	.21 — .22
*White	lb.	— — —
*Winter, yellow	lb.	— — .22½
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.28 — 1.30
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.29 — 1.31
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.30 — 1.32
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.31 — 1.33
*Olive, denatured	gal.	3.00 — 3.25
*Foots	lb.	.38 — .40

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.
WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6
STARCHES
DEXTRINES
ALBUMEN
GLUCOSE

*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.32 — .33
*Benin	lb.	.30 — .31
*Niger	lb.	.30 — .31
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	— — —
*Imported	lb.	— — —
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.70 — 1.75
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	— — 1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	— — —
Yellow, steam	gal.	.54 — .55
*Poppy Seed	gal.	— — —
*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.	gal.	— — 1.75
Blown	gal.	1.75 — 1.85
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.35 — .40
Second	gal.	.42 — .45
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	2.50 — 2.75
*Imported	gal.	— — —
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18¾ — .19
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.33 — .34
Commercial	lb.	.25 — .27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.13½ — .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14 — .15
Summer	gal.	.13 — .14
Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.21 — .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18 — .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26 — .30
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.15 — .18
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav.	gal.	.26½ — .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½ — .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33 — .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½ — .30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½ — .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18 — .19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28 — .35
No. 200	gal.	.24 — .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½ — .24
No. 110	gal.	.23 — .23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.46½ — .47
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.41½ — .43
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.33½ — .36
Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	4.50 — 4.75
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure	50-gal bbls.	13.50 —14.00
Rosin, com., to g'd	80-bbl.	6.75 — 6.80

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.73 — .75
Diamond "I"	lb.	— — .74
V. S. O.	lb.	.73 — .74
Fine Orange	lb.	.65 — .69
Second Orange	lb.	.61 — .64
T. N.	lb.	.59 — .60
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.59 — .60
Button	lb.	— — —
Regular, bleached	lb.	— — .55
Bone, dry	lb.	— — .65

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		— —53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans		— — —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		— —47.50
Columbia		— —48.50
New Orleans	ton	47.00 —49.00
Corn Cake	short ton	37.40 —40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00 —42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	— — —
Linseed Meal	short ton	56.00 —58.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— — 2.65
	200 lb. sacks	— — 1.75
Turk's Island— Coarse	140 lb. bags	— — 1.13
Mineral	140 lb. bags	— — 1.13

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.10 — .11
Caracas	lb.	.12¾ — .13
Hayti	lb.	.09 — .09½
Maracaibo	lb.	.20 — .22
Trinidad	lb.	.12¾ — .13

*Nominal.
†Buyers' Tanks.

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

Imported Potato Starch Duty Paid	lb.	.11 — .11½
Domestic Potato Starch	lb.	— — .11½
Potato Dextrine white or canary	lb.	— — .14½
Corn Dextrine white or yellow, spot	lb.	.06 — .07¾
Buffallo Corn Starch	lb.	— — .05
Globe Pearl Starch	lb.	— — .04¾
Globe British Gum	lb.	— — .06½

*REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.Nat.	Fed. bu'le	War-eral	ner
Powdered	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60
XXXX	7.65	7.65	7.65	7.65
Confectioners A	7.35	7.35	—	7.35
Standard Gran.	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50

* Prices fixed by Government.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	— — .95
Light, strained	gal.	1.03 — 1.05
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.05 — 1.07
White, bleached, winter	gal.	1.07 — 1.09
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	3.00 — 3.05
30 deg., cold test	gal.	2.90 — 2.95
40 deg., cold test	gal.	2.80 — 2.85
Dark	gal.	1.75 — 1.80
Prime	gal.	2.00 — 2.25
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.16 — .16½
Sanonified	lb.	.16 — .16½
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.23 — .23½
Double pressed	lb.	.24 — .24½

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.29 — .35
No. 3	lb.	.28 — .29
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.18½ — .18¾
Ceylon, tanks	lb.	17¾ — .18
Cochin bbls.	lb.	.19¼ — .19½
Tanks	lb.	.18½ — .18¾
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	.18½ — .18¾
Refined, barrels	lb.	— —22.52
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	lb.	.17½ — .18
Summer Yellow, prime	lb.	.21 — .22
*White	gal.	— — —
*Winter, Yellow	gal.	— — .22½
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.28 — 1.30
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.29 — 1.31
*Olive, denatured	gal.	3.00 — 3.25
*Foots	lb.	.38 — .40
*Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.32 — .33
*Niger	lb.	.30 — .31
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	— — —
Peanut, edible	gal.	— — 1.75
†Crude f. o. b. mills	gal.	— — 1.40
Pine, white steam	gal.	— — —
*Sesame, domestic	gal.	2.50 — 2.75
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.18¾ — .19

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.18 — .19
Yellow	lb.	.16 — .16½
House	lb.	.16 — .16½
Brown	lb.	.15½ — .16
Yellow, grease, stearine	lb.	.16½ — .17
White, grease, stearine	lb.	.18¼ — .18½
Lard, City	lb.	.25¼ — .25¼
Compound	lb.	.22½ — .23½
Stearine, lard	lb.	.27½ — .28½
Oleo	lb.	— — .18½
Tallow, edible	lb.	.18¼ — .18½
City Fancy	lb.	— — .17½
Choice Country	lb.	— — .17

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.18 — .18¼
City Fancy	lb.	— — .17¾
Prime Packers	lb.	— — .17½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.17¾ — .18
"A" White	lb.	.17 — .17¼
"B" White	lb.	.16¼ — .16½
Yellow	lb.	.16 — .16¼
Brown	lb.	.12½ — .14½
Bone	lb.	.16 — .16½
House	lb.	.15 — .15½
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.18¼ — .18½
Lard	lb.	.25¼ — .26

*Nominal.
†Buyers' Tanks.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from Jan. 24 to Jan. 31, 1918—Exports for month of December

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACIDS—
1,000 pounds various
190,000 pounds various
33,138 pounds oxalic
35,323 pounds carbolic

ALIZARINE—
200 pounds
50 pounds

AMMONIA—
97,979 pounds

ARGOLS—
11,502 pounds
666,664 pounds
753,747 pounds

ARSENIC—
666,710 pounds

BARKS—
35,787 pounds various

BEANS—
200 pounds tonka
258 pounds vanilla
48 pounds vanilla

BISMUTH—
2,247 pounds

CAMPHOR, REFINED—
111,500 pounds

DIVI DIVI—
172,500 pounds
246,500 pounds
369,000 pounds
120,900 pounds

DYES AND DYTSTUFFS—
61,000 pounds gambier
43,600 pounds gambier
4,500 pounds indigo
4,500 pounds cochineal
107,520 pounds gambier
14,423 pounds various
5,512 pounds natural indigo
31,633 pounds natural indigo
2,473 pounds natural indigo
6,140 pounds synthetic indigo

ESSENTIAL OILS—
400 pounds bay
23,100 pounds citronella
7,500 pounds citronella
16,800 pounds citronella
15,700 pounds citronella
6,000 pounds pimento
1,800 pounds pimento

GELATIN—
4,480 pounds

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—
10,655 pounds
2,234 pounds

GUMS—
7,200 pounds benzoin
77,000 pounds aloes
4,008 pounds chicle

IODINE—
19,413 pounds

JUICE—
2,880 gallons lime
1,740 gallons lime

LACTARINE—
1,238,530 pounds, Argentina

LEAVES—
65,500 pounds senna
127,500 pounds senna
120,000 pounds senna
7,500 pounds senna
8,300 pounds patchouli

LIME CITRATE—
1,121 pounds

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS—
700 pounds

NUX VOMICA—
28,500 pounds

OILS—
38,321 pounds fusel
13,598 pounds coconut
101,740 pounds coconut
42,000 pounds fusel
500 pounds lemon grass
800 pounds lemon grass
100 pounds orange

OPIUM—
3,253 pounds

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE—
300 pounds

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
55,000 pounds
1,400 pounds

POTASSIUM NITRATE—
495,079 pounds

QUEBRACHO—
22,208,398 pounds

QUININE SULPHATE—
200,000 ounces
240,000 ounces

ROOTS—
19,300 pounds manjak
21,162 pounds licorice

SALTPETRE—
19,950,000 pounds

SANDALWOOD—
50,800 pounds
19,700 pounds
39,400 pounds
11,500 pounds

SHELLAC—
99,875 pounds

SODIUM NITRATE—
25,040 tons

SODIUM PEROXIDE—
4,400 pounds

SODIUM SALTS—
14,923 pounds various

SPICES—
16,000 pounds cassia
40,000 pounds ginger
12,250 pounds mace
9,600 pounds mace
14,000 pounds mace
4,000 pounds mace
33,534 pounds mace
5,500 pounds mace
20,650 pounds nutmegs
16,050 pounds nutmegs
6,208 pounds nutmegs

SPONGES—
12,600 pounds

SUMAC—
434,400 pounds

TALC, GROUND—
531,628 pounds

TARTAR CRUDE—
75,200 pounds
27,100 pounds

THYMOL—
1,600 pounds

WAX—
212,800 pounds paraffin
60,113 pounds bees
1,200 pounds bees
85,858 pounds bees

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
445 pounds, Colombia
116 pounds, Peru
40 pounds, Uruguay
82 pounds, Venezuela

ACID, SULPHURIC—
430 pounds, Chile
90 pounds, Colombia

ALCOHOL, WOOD—
300 gallons, New Zealand

BEESWAX—
50 pounds, Iceland

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
1,500 pounds, Brazil
186 pounds, Venezuela

COPPER SULPHATE—
1,102 pounds, Peru

FLAX SEED—
6 bushels, Panama

GLUCOSE—
13,560 pounds, Colombia
5,471 pounds, Peru

GLYCERIN—
110 pounds, Barbados
27 pounds, British West Indies
10 pounds, Chile
50 pounds, Colombia

LIME ACETATE—
100 pounds, Virgin Islands
840 pounds, San Domingo
150 pounds, Bolivia
1,00 pounds, Colombia
50 pounds, Peru

PARAFFIN WAX, REFINED—
83,728 pounds, Cuba
9,609 pounds, Brazil
5,000 pounds, Uruguay

SODA, ASH—
15,360 pounds, Venezuela

SODA, CAUSTIC—
2,700 pounds, Venezuela
15,525 pounds, Australia

SODA, SAL—
100 pounds, San Domingo
13,750 pounds, Chile
750 pounds, Peru

ZINC OXIDE—
113 pounds, Cuba
492 pounds, Chile
210 pounds, Colombia
1,500 pounds, Ecuador

GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO. INCREASES CAPITAL

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Grasselli Chemical Company, Cleveland, O., it was voted to increase the capital stock from $20,000,000 to $50,000,000. Thirty-five thousand shares of common stock were set aside to be sold to the employees of the company.

The following retiring directors were re-elected, C. A. Grasselli, E. R. Grasselli, T. S. Grasselli, A. C. Bailey, E. R. Bailey, F. H. Lee, J. H. Dempsey, E. W. Feurst, G. E. Fisher, H. C. Grant, J. H. D. Rodier, J. H. Wade and W. J. Bever.

The company reports net earnings for the year 1917 of approximately $4,300,000 against $9,935,000 in 1916 and $4,859,000 in 1915 and $1,680,000 in 1914.

EARNINGS OF AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION

President Stephen B. Fleming, of the International Agricultural Corporation, said in his remarks at the annual meeting that the earnings from acid sales were good and there were indications of a large foreign demand from abroad for phosphate rock after the war. In fact, French and Spanish interests were already placing orders here for rock. The company's phosphate properties in Tennessee, which at the time the present management took control, or in 1913, were losing about $70,000 yearly, last year earned about $100,000. Rock sales from the phosphate properties in Florida were increasing, notwithstanding a cutting off of foreign business. Retiring directors were re-elected.

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GENERAL CHEMICAL'S PROFITS IN 1917

Gross Returns $11,694,686 and Net $7,671,181—Government War Taxes Estimated at $1,800,000—Interest in National Aniline and Chemical Co.

The General Chemical Company saved a net profit last year of $7,671,181 from a gross return amounting to $11,694,686, after setting aside $1,800,000 for Government war taxes and making substantial reservations for insurance and depreciation. In 1916 the profit was $2,024,000 larger, although taxes then were much smaller. The surplus for 1917 after dividends had been paid was $4,320,160, and the total surplus was $15,719,170, against $11,399,010 a year before.

In his report to the stockholders, Dr. William H. Nichols, chairman of the board of directors, says:

"During the past year our plants were operated at full capacity until December, when transportation difficulties caused a curtailment which has become intensified since that time. We have omitted no step necessary to render as efficient service to the country as possible. This has led to an expenditure of $4,412,251 on extensions and new constructions of the most modern type.

"Our research staff has been working since 1911 on the important problem of the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in the forms of ammonia and nitric acid. A year ago the process was considered sufficiently worked out to warrant a large expenditure for the construction of a plant, and this work was begun. A committee of government experts, having made a careful examination of this and other processes, recommended it to the government for adoption, and after careful investigation their recommendation was acted upon favorably, resulting in a request from the government for the right to employ our processes and patents.

"We considered it clearly our patriotic duty to respond to this call and therefore tendered their use for war purposes without compensation. This offer was accepted by the War Department with grateful appreciation, and a large appropriation was made for the construction of an initial plant. With the aid of our technical staff this construction is being pushed to completion and it is hoped that ultimately, through these processes, our country will be freed from dependency on foreign supplies. Our own construction was temporarily abandoned.

"Several important concerns, including our own, working along different but supplementary lines, joined in the organization of a comprehensive coal tar dye industry capable of meeting all the urgent needs of our industries created by the war. The result is the National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., in which we are largely interested."

The financial statement for 1917 compared with 1916 is as follows:

	1917	1916
Gross profits	$11,694,686	$12,481,826
Excess profit tax	1,800,000	.....
Net profits	$ 9,894,686	$12,481,826
Insurance reserve	300,000	195,000
Balance for dividends	$ 9,594,686	$12,286,826
Preferred dividends	912,498	912,498
Balance for common	$ 8,682,188	$11,374,328
Common dividends	2,438,523	3,408,636
Surplus	$ 6,243,665	$ 7,965,692
Res. for depcn., etc.	1,923,505	2,591,638
Final surplus	$ 4,320,160	$ 5,374,054
Previous surplus	11,399,010	6,024,950
Total surplus	$15,719,170	$11,399,010

During last year there was expended on new construction $4,412,252, as compared with $3,697,549 in the previous year, while the expenditures for repairs and reconstruction in 1917 were $1,834,167, against $1,352,014 in 1916. Since the formation of the company in 1899 the total repairs and reconstructions charged to expense, together with the annual reductions for dismantlement, aggregate $17,760,638.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 last, compares with the previous year as follows:

Assets—	1917	1916
Investments	$39,629,157	$34,148,037
Merchandise on hand	9,169,905	5,900,612
Accounts, etc., rec.	4,700,585	3,198,461
Miscel. securities	196,105	2,609,730
Cash	2,275,441	2,247,898
Res. fund for ins.	1,023,236	952,456
Total	$56,994,429	$49,057,194
Liabilities—		
Preferred stock	$15,207,300	$15,207,300
Common stock	15,732,600	13,110,600
Accounts payable	2,512,561	2,502,932
Preferred div. payable	228,125	228,125
Common div. payable	1,179,915	2,622,000
Res. for ins.	1,023,236	952,456
Res. for depcn. and taxes	5,391,522	3,034,771
Surplus	15,719,170	11,399,010
Total	$56,994,429	$49,057,194

BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL EXPANDS

In connection with the plans for expanding British foreign trade after the war, the Government publication known as the Board of Trade Journal has been reorganized, vitalized and enlarged. Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade, says:

"We propose to secure for our business men information from all parts of the world. The commercial intelligence system will be developed and extended, and every effort will be made to secure reliable and up-to-date information. Some of this information must necessarily be for private circulation and some for special classes of readers."

One manner of distributing information which is described in the first issue of the new Journal is by a system of confidential advices. This will aim to supply British traders with special information regarding possible importers in certain foreign countries. This will be supplied confidentially from the British representatives overseas.

POISONS IN HAIR DYES AND COSMETICS

A warning to the public to be careful in the use of hair dyes, rouge, hair removers and similar cosmetics because many of them contain poisonous ingredients has been issued by the Bureau of Standards.

"Rouge for cheeks or lips has been the cause of serious mercury poisoning," says the Bureau's statement, "owing to the presence of vermilion (mercury sulphide). Hair removers are in general quite corrosive in character, such as calcium sulphydrate, with calcium hydroxide and sometimes poisonous as calcium hydroxide with arsenic trisulphide. Dyes used in blackening gray hair generally contain one or more of the salts of silver, lead, copper iron or bismuth and can cause serious poisoning when taken internally. It is well to treat all materials of this character as poisons."

The War Trade Board announces that the following concerns have been removed from the Enemy Trading List: Argentina, Isely, Carlos, Buenos Aires; Brazil, Contreiras, H., Belem, Para; Rebecchi, R., & Co., Rio de Janeiro; Chile, Contreras, Pable, Valparaiso; Alvaroz, Jose Reinaldo, Coquimbo; Colombia, Sanclemente, Ismael, Buenaventura and Cali; Volckmann, Gustav, Bucaramanga; Haiti, Preetzmann-Aggerholm, Port au Prince; Mexico, Grether & Co., Ernest, Mexico City; Panama, Toledano & De Lemos changed to read Lemos (Arturo de)—of Toledano & De Lemos, Panama; Paraguay, Giusich & Co., Asuncion; Uruguay, Ferrari, Macedonio, Montevideo; Merlo, Juan M., Montevideo; Venezuela, Preetzmann-Aggerholm, Caracas.